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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending
April 8, 1872.

Tuesday, April 2.

SUPERINTENDENT Patrick Hart, of the Battle Ground National Cemetery, District of Columbia, is hereby granted thirty days leave of absence.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Ross, Seventh Infantry, will report by letter to Major-General George G. Meade, president of the Retiring Board convened at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Special Orders No. 201, May 23, 1871, from this office, and he will hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned.

Hospital Steward John M. McKenzie is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, and will report in person without delay to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to relieve Hospital Steward John Miller from duty at that post, who will be honorably discharged the service of the United States upon being relieved.

Private George Maloney, Company I, Sixth Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty.

Discharged.—Sergeant John W. Cheeks, Company D, Eighth Infantry.

Transferred.—Private Charles M. Sargent, Battery F, Third Artillery, to Battery E, Fifth Artillery, Fort Independence, Mass.

Wednesday, April 3.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the First Artillery, to take effect May 1, 1872, are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Jr., from Battery I to Battery C; Second Lieutenant Henry L. Harris, from Battery C to Battery L.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, one hundred recruits to Kit Carson, Colorado Territory (via the Kansas Pacific railroad), where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Fifteenth Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Captain F. W. Coleman, Fifteenth Infantry, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct a detachment of recruits to be sent from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to his regiment. On completion of this duty Captain Coleman will join his proper station.

Leave of absence for three months is hereby granted First Lieutenant John Harold, Nineteenth Infantry.

Thursday, April 4.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Captain E. H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry.

Discharged.—Hospital Stewards Edward P. Masi, Wallace Eliot, and Josef Becsey.

Post Chaplain Alexander McLeod, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to a post.

The telegraphic order of the 3d instant, from this office, directing Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, to proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, on public business, is hereby confirmed. Upon the completion of the duties assigned him in said order Major Merrill will return to his proper station.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Special Orders No. 73, March 27, 1872, from this office, transferring Patrick Hart and William Wright, superintendents of national cemeteries, are hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles H. Campbell, Sixth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 35, March 7, 1872, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended sixty days.

Friday, April 5.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, one hundred recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Third Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Saturday, April 6.

Discharged.—Recruit John H. Barkman, Mounted Service U. S. Army, Recruiting Rendezvous, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Unattached Private John J. Crowbar, alias John Grovener, Tenth Infantry, now with his command.

Monday, April 8.

Musician Charles H. Salinas, Twelfth Infantry, now in this city, will report in person, with permission to delay four days en route, to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to be forwarded to

his command with the first detachment of recruits leaving depot for the Department of California. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William F. Gardner, Twenty-fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 49, March 12, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended five months.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant William P. Van Ness, First Artillery, is hereby transferred from Battery M to Light Battery K of that regiment, and will join his proper station without delay.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, Second Lieutenant John Simpson, Fourth Artillery, is hereby transferred from Battery L to Light Battery B of that regiment, to take effect May 1, 1872, when he will join his proper station.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, Twenty-first Infantry, in Special Orders No. 51, March 23, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended four months, with permission to go beyond sea.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

AN interesting debate occurred in the House last Friday upon the management of the Springfield armory. The Army Appropriation Bill was under consideration at the time.

Mr. Coburn, replying to a speech made on a former occasion by General Slocum, said: "Now, sir, what is the fact in relation to the manufacture of arms? Springfield muskets, of which we manufactured eight hundred thousand during the war, cost upon an average, including the interest upon money expended in purchase of grounds, erection of arsenals, etc., only twelve dollars apiece, while the same class of muskets manufactured by private parties, cost about twenty dollars apiece. And the proportion is the same with other arms." General Slocum said the twelve dollars included only the cost of the labor and material, to which Mr. Coburn replied as follows: "I have a statement from the Ordnance Department going to show that, including interest on all expenditures in machinery, buildings, etc., twelve dollars apiece is the cost of these muskets when made by the Government; and that those thus made are very much better than those manufactured by private parties at twenty dollars apiece."

"Besides all that, there is something else at the bottom of this matter. Common sense teaches every man that when a party manufactures an article for his own use, essential to his business or essential to his safety, or, as in this instance, absolutely essential to the existence of the Government, a better arm would be made than would be made for sale. A man who makes arms or anything else for sale makes them at as cheap a rate as possible. There is no small arm in the world which equals that manufactured by the United States."

"But, aside from that, there are other considerations. This country is not entirely safe from civil war and civil dissension. When a government directs the manufacture of its own arms, and the location of its arsenals and armories, it puts them where it pleases. The question of location, the question of safety, and the question of national existence enter into consideration. It might be possible that a civil war would spring up which would absolutely cover the entire region which would be occupied by private manufactories of arms. It might be the very men who had an empire at stake, it might be those gentlemen could buy up a few armories and arsenals, and destroy them, blow them up, render them unfit and useless, and, as a part of their scheme, deprive the country of its manufacture of arms for the preservation of its life. Why, sir, I would regard it as the height of nonsense and madness to go into a policy of this kind. We ought to see to it that our armories and arsenals are well located and well distributed in the hands of honest people, and capable and faithful men, in times of peace as well as in times of war; and I stand here to demur now and at all times against any policy of the Government which will throw the manufacture of arms into the hands of private individuals. We have no reliance if the Government arsenals and armories are done away with; we have no reliance on the fact that these arms would be made at as cheap a rate as now."

Mr. Dawes warmly defended the management of the armory, saying: "Sir, the Springfield armory is older than any of the workshops around it. They were born of it, and those who have been industrious and honorable men, achieving their competence, were educated in that armory and graduated from it. No politicians have filled the Springfield armory. It is as void of political connection as any workshop in the land. No man in that armory ever asked Congress to pass an eight-hour law. Much less did they, when Congress forced the eight-hour law upon them, ask Congress to cheat them out of two-tenths of their compensation. Then, as regards the work they performed, I have in my hand the evidence of the Remingtons, to whom the gentlemen appealed. When they sold ten thousand stand of arms to the French government that were not yet manufactured, what did they do? The Secretary of the Navy says, in his testimony given under oath, that, 'As they could be done cheaper at the Springfield armory than at the manufactories of Remington & Sons, an application was made to the Ordnance Bureau of the Army for permission to have them manufactured there.'

"Yes, sir; this private enterprise, the very one to which the gentleman alluded, having sold arms, and finding they could be manufactured cheaper at the

Springfield armory, where they work only eight hours a day, than in their own shop, where they work ten hours a day, made application to the War Department for permission to have their arms manufactured there. The gentleman, of course, does not mean to misrepresent, but in every one of the particulars in regard to which he has made a complaint he is mistaken. For, instead of the armory driving off private enterprises, private enterprises have sprung up around the armory as its shadow."

"As to the armory being filled with politicians, there is no politician in it. As to their applying to Congress for an eight-hour law, it was Congress which forced an eight-hour law upon them. And last of all, with the eight-hour law forced upon them, they, by their industry and their frugality, and the method of managing the business in the Springfield armory, could manufacture arms so much more cheaply than the Remingtons could in their own factory, under their own superintendence, that the Remingtons applied to the Springfield armory for permission to manufacture their guns there."

General Slocum said in reply: "I want to answer one or two statements made by the two gentlemen who have preceded me. It has been alleged by both of them that politics do not enter our armories. Now, I assert on my honor as a member of this House that at the time when the fate of our Government was at stake an order was received at one of the Government armories to remove a skilled mechanic and put a politician in his place. I can prove that statement. At a time when our national existence was at stake, when we were manufacturing arms and ammunition upon which the fate of our nation depended, this Government removed a head-man, whose labor was invaluable to the Government, and put a politician in his place. I can give the names and dates. No man on this floor will dare to rise and deny that our navy-yards are filled, day after day, month after month, with politicians. I desire also to say that this talk about knowing what your arms cost is arrant nonsense. You talk about having the exact figures. You cannot have anything of the kind. You have no data upon which to base any estimates."

There was some further discussion in the same vein, in which General Banks and Mr. Dickey participated.

Colonel Benet of the Ordnance Department of the Army and other witnesses were before the House Appropriation Committee April 8, with reference to appropriations for improving and enlarging the several arsenals in the United States.

Specimens of American arms are soon to be sent to the war department at Toki, Japan, from the Springfield armory. The arms will be of the Remington, Ward-Burton, Springfield, and other patterns, the latest and most approved. They will be sent through the government of Yokohama.

Mr. Casserly presented in the House of Representatives last week a joint resolution of the Legislature of California setting forth the perils to life and property in Arizona from the raids of the Apaches, and expressing the opinion that until these Indians be chastised and permanently subdued the Territory will not be safely habitable by white people.

General Sherman and his party were at Constantinople at last advices.

The House Military Committee, at their session April 4, agreed to report a bill to allow officers of the Army on duty at distant stations to take a leave of sixty days once in two years, if they so desire, instead of thirty days once a year. They also agree to report against the bill to allow payments to deserters from the Army, which has been before Congress ever since the war closed.

THE Senate Military Committee had the floor on Tuesday, April 9, and passed a number of bills. The following are the most important:

The Senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish and to protect national cemeteries," approved February 23, 1867, which authorizes the Secretary of War to select the superintendents of the national cemeteries from meritorious and trustworthy soldiers, either commissioned officers or enlisted men of the volunteer or regular Army, who have been honorably mustered out or discharged from the service of the United States, and who may have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty. The superintendents are to receive \$75 to \$100 a month with quarters and fuel.

The House bill which declares that the lands constituting the Fort Collins military reservation, in the Territory of Colorado, so far as the same have not been lawfully disposed of since their reservation, are hereby restored to the United States and made subject to pre-emption and homestead entry only, as now provided by law.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to pay certain certificates issued for fortification purposes in Lawrence, Kansas.

The House bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866, which expired by limitation January 13, 1871, until the 30th day of January, 1873; and all claims for such bounties filed in the proper department after the 13th day of January, 1871, and before passage of the present act, are to be deemed to have been filed in due time, and be considered and decided without filing.

The Senate bill authorizing compensation to the mem-

bers of Company B, Fourteenth Infantry, for private property destroyed by fire on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The Senate bill which instructs the Secretary of War to reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, to a tract not exceeding sixteen square miles, eight miles in length, and to extend one mile from each bank of the Rio Bonito; the boundaries thereof to be determined by the Secretary of War, and the residue of the reservation to be thrown open to settlement and occupation under the homestead laws of the United States.

The Senate bill to provide for the payment of women nurses during the war.

The House bill which provides for the payment of \$100 bounty to every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of the President of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof; provided the same has not already been paid.

The Senate bill, to establish a system of deposits, to prevent desertion, and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the Army, was passed, with one or two amendments. The first amendment was to insert "representatives" instead of "heirs," and to add at the end of the first section, "and that such deposits be exempt from liability for such soldiers' debts." The second provides that the paymaster receiving the deposits shall give to the United States a bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the money shall be faithfully accounted for; also that the Government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

Senate bill 711 was amended and passed, and provides as follows: "That joint resolution approved July 11, 1870, entitled 'Joint resolution amendatory of joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army,' approved July 26, 1866, shall be construed to allow any persons held as prisoners of war by the enemy, or who may have been in hospital by reason of wounds or disability at the time of or subsequent to the issuing of their commission, the same pay, emoluments, and benefits under this act as if actually mustered at that date; provided, That a vacancy then existed, or from such time thereafter as a vacancy did actually exist, into which they could have been mustered had they been present with the command to which they were commissioned."

The Senate bill to establish the pay of the enlisted men of the Army. It provides that from and after the 1st of March, 1872, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the Army shall, during the first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto hereinafter provided: sergeant-majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars; quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars; chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars; saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, seventeen dollars; corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars; corporals of artillery and infantry, fifteen dollars; saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars; blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, fifteen dollars; trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars; musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars; privates of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, thirteen dollars; hospital stewards, first-class, thirty dollars; hospital stewards, second class, twenty-two dollars; hospital stewards, third class, twenty dollars; ordnance sergeants of posts, twenty-three dollars; sergeant-majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars; quartermaster-sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars; sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars; corporals of engineers and ordnance, twenty dollars; musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars; privates (first class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars; privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.

To the rates of pay above established one dollar per month is to be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase is to be considered as retained pay, and is not to be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and is to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge. All former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the Army are rescinded.

All the enlisted men who have re-enlisted or who shall hereafter re-enlist under the provisions of the act of August 4, 1854, are to be paid at the rates allowed in the second section of the present act to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment; but one dollar per month is to be retained from the pay of the re-enlisted men, of whatever grade, during the whole period of re-enlistment, to be paid to the soldier on discharge, but to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

Enlisted men now in the service are to receive the rates of pay established in this act, according to the length of their service, and nothing contained in this act is to be construed as affecting the additional monthly pay allowed for re-enlistments by the act of August 4, 1854.

It is not to be obligatory upon the enlisted men of the Army to draw their pay at each payment of the troops; and whenever a soldier has several months' pay due he may be paid the whole or a part at his option; but when he draws only a part, it is to be for the part longest due, leaving the remainder in the hands of the Government, for which he is to receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; but whenever a soldier has pay thus standing to his credit on the muster-roll of his troop or company, it is not to be subject to forfeiture, except for desertion.

This bill has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Representatives.

The Senate bill authorizing the payment of the California and Nevada veteran volunteers, honorably discharged at points distant from original enlistments, was amended and passed.

Corps of Engineers.—The following is a memorandum of orders, circulars, and instructions relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of March, 1872:

First Lieutenant Weeden—Granted leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to go beyond the sea. S. O. No. 56, par. 3, W. D., A. G. O., March 6.

First Lieutenant Weeden—Paragraph 3, S. O. No. 56, March 6, 1872, granting him sixty days' leave of absence, amended to grant said leave on surgeon's certificate of disability. S. O. No. 61, par. 6, W. D., A. G. O., March 12.

Major Craighill—To make survey of Dismal Swamp Canal. Letter, Chief of Engineers, March 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kurtz—Directed to make survey of Broad Kilm river, Delaware. Letter, Chief of Engineers, March 15.

Additional Second Lieutenant Willard—To report to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty temporarily. S. O. No. 70, par. 3, W. D., A. G. O., March 23.

Captain Mackenzie—Granted an extension of ten days to the leave of absence for seven days, granted by his commanding officer. S. O. No. 36, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., March 29.

First Lieutenant Wheeler—Leave of absence for seven days, extended seven days. S. O. No. 36, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., March 29.

Officers of Engineers—Publishes extract from act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, relative to authority for publication of advertisements. Circular, Office C. of E., March 30.

Officers of Engineers—Relative to certain newspapers. Circular, Office C. of E., March 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 11th of March, adopted a joint resolution declaring that, "whereas all the counties of this State in which United States troops are stationed are in a comparative state of quiet; and whereas we believe that the present peaceful condition of said counties is entirely attributable to the presence of United States troops, and would be jeopardized by the withdrawal of any portion of said troops: Therefore, *Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring),* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their immediate and most earnest endeavors to secure the continuance in the State of the force now stationed here."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—A telegraphic order of the 30th ult., from Department headquarters, directed the commanding officer at Baton Rouge, La., to send a commissioned officer and twenty men to Colfax, Grant Parish, La.

General Court-martial.—Major-General Emory, commanding Department of the Gulf, thus remarks on General Courts-martial: "The frequency and expense of General Courts-martial is one of the grievances of the service. In some cases men are brought to trial and acquitted, and in others, the convictions attained are so trivial, that it is evident the cases might have been disposed of by trial before subordinate courts, or by inflicting punishment legally within the power of a post, or company commander, by imposing extra fatigue duty or withholding privileges only awarded to good men. Therefore, it will hereafter be made the duty of officers of this command before recommending a case for trial by General Court-martial, to examine the case thoroughly and satisfy themselves that there are reasonable grounds for conviction."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Indian Agent Daniels reports to Commissioner Walker from the Red Cloud Agency, Dakota Territory, under date of March 25, the arrival of the famous chief Red Cloud, and that a council was held on the 22d. On that day a few Indians assembled in the Council Chamber of the Agency. He made many protestations of peace, and said he would stay with his white friends. He also enjoined it upon the young men of the tribes present at the Council to keep peace and not make the Great Father to send for white soldiers. The agent says he talks well, and if reports are true from those who have been with him in the North, he has been a friend to the Government there the past winter.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted Captain G. L. Browning, to take effect when First Lieutenant M. C. Sanbourne, rejoins his company from leave of absence, or at such time as his district commander may authorize.

Captains H. B. Freeman and T. S. Kirtland, April 4, were assigned to the command of Camp Baker and Fort Benton, Montana Territory, respectively, to which posts they were ordered with their companies as soon as the condition of the roads permits, and relieve the present garrisons, who are directed to take post at Fort Shaw. The commanding officer District of Montana, is charged with the execution of this order.

Payment of Troops.—Major G. W. Candee, paymaster, U. S. Army, will proceed to make payments to April 30,

1872, in the order named, of the troops stationed at Forts Buford, Stevenson, Rice, Grand River and Cheyenne Agencies, Fort Sully, Lower Brulé and Whitestone Agencies, and Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.

Twentieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days' March 28, was granted First Lieutenant William Hawley, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days.

Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, in Department S. O. No. 53, says that he "considers it his duty, in the most unqualified manner, to express his disapprobation of the sentence in the case of First Sergeant William Daly, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, tried by a garrison court-martial at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. The accused was substantially convicted of a violent assault and battery upon an Indian woman, (in her own 'teepee,' where her child was lying dead—a most outrageous assault with intent to commit rape upon another woman), assault and battery upon an Indian scout, and absence without leave. That charges covering crimes of this character, for which the fit punishment would have been a dishonorable discharge and a term of penal servitude, should have been submitted to a garrison court, is incomprehensible; as is also the action of the court in adhering, when reconvened, to the sentence originally imposed, by which, for crimes of the most infamous character, a fine of \$15.00, and restriction to the company grounds and quarters for one month is fixed as an adequate punishment. In order, however, that this offender may not escape all punishment, the sentence is not set aside."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant D. L. Craft, in S. O. No. 44, c. a., from Fort Dodge, Kansas, was extended ten days April 1.

First Lieutenant Thomas Britton has been promoted captain, vice Rife, resigned, which carries him to Company E, and Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood first lieutenant, vice Britton, promoted.

Sixth Cavalry.—Captain J. J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry, was ordered April 4, to proceed by rail, via Parsons and New Chicago, to Coffeyville, Kansas, on business connected with the removal of settlers from the Osage Indian Reservation, and on completion of this duty to rejoin his station.

Eighth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant George W. Chilson has been promoted captain, vice Kelly, deceased, which carries him to Troop C, and Second Lieutenant Harrison S. Weeks first lieutenant, vice Chilson, promoted, which carries him to Troop E. By direction of the President of the United States a Court of Inquiry is appointed to meet at Fort Union, New Mexico, April 20, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, "to ascertain and report the facts relating to the charges now pending against Captain James P. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry, as well as all of those connected with the matters alleged in Circular No. 1, of 1872, from headquarters of the Eighth Cavalry. The court will further ascertain and report all the facts connected with the issuing and revoking of said circular and will give its opinion as to what further proceedings should be had to do justice to all concerned." Detail for the court: Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Horace Jewett, Fifteenth Infantry; Recorder, Captain Robert P. Hughes, Third Infantry. The instructions of 2d ult., directing the commanding officer of Fort Wallace, Kansas, to detail two commissioned officers and four men to proceed to Kit Carson, C. T., and take charge of one hundred recruits for the Eighth Cavalry, and conduct same toward Fort Union, N. M., until met and relieved by a detachment from Fort Union, N. M., was confirmed March 29. Telegraphic instructions of 26th ult., directed A. A. Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. A., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Eighth Cavalry to Fort Union, N. M., provided there was no other medical officer with the detachment, and then to return to his station at Fort Hays, Kansas.

Fifth Infantry.—The Commanding Officer Fort Harker, Kansas, was ordered April 4, to detail one commissioned officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and eight privates, to proceed to Muskogee Station, Idaho Territory, on Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and relieve the detachment of the Fifth Infantry now there. The officer in command of the latter detachment will turn over to the officer relieving him all necessary instructions, and then conduct his detachment to its proper station. First Lieutenant Edmund Rice was relieved, March 27, from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by p. 3, S. O. No. 41, C. S. from Department headquarters. The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain E. P. Ewers by S. O. No. 45, C. S., from Fort Harker, Kansas, was extended seven days on the 27th ult.

Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo.—Captain George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was relieved April 4, from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo. by paragraph 1, S. O. No. 46, c. a., from these headquarters.

Fort Larned, Kansas.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. Army, is ordered to proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. W. Brewer, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Fort Scott.—Sergeant Hammond, of the United States Army, accidentally shot himself at this post a few days since.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Second Artillery.—Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting

judge-advocate of the Department, to date from January 3, 1872.

Escorts to Staff Officers.—The following rules are established for the observance of all concerned, when escorts are furnished to staff officers travelling on duty within this Department, viz:

1. The staff officer shall have entire control of the ambulance or other means of transportation furnished him.

2. The escort shall start at the time appointed by the staff officer.

3. The length of each day's journey shall be determined by the staff officer, due regard being had for animals and men. Should the commanding officer of the escort fear exposure or injury to his animals or men by the marches proposed, or camps necessitated thereby, he will advise the staff officer against them, stating his reasons therefor; should the latter then take action opposed to such advice, the responsibility for any injuries or damage that may occur shall rest upon him.

4. Camps should be made before sunset. The commanding officer of the escort shall establish the special location and arrangement of his own camp at the end of each day's journey. The staff officer shall place his own tent, employees and animals, and in such relation to the camp of the escort as to be fully protected by it.

5. The commanding officer of the escort shall have exclusive control of the troops, animals, forage and rations pertaining to it. Should an attack occur, he will dispose of, command and fight his own men.

6. Should the commanding officer of the escort consider that his animals or men injured or subjected to needless suffering, by reason of unnecessarily long or exposed marches or bad camps imposed by the staff officer, the former, on his return to his post, will report the matter to his commanding officer, who will convene a board of officers, to examine into the facts of the case. The staff officer shall be heard in person or by letter before the board. Injuries to the troops, when found attributable to the action of the staff officer, will be reported by the board. Damage to public animals or property, when found attributable to the same cause, will be assessed by the board upon the staff officer.

The proceedings of the board will be forwarded, by the commanding officer of the post, to these headquarters.

7. Hereafter, when they can be obtained at the place of starting, spring wagons will be furnished for infantry escorts to paymasters, who travel by such kind of conveyances. The commanding officer of such infantry escorts will be mounted. Escorts will be placed with reference to the conveyances of staff officers, as the latter may request, except in moments of anger. As a rule, the lowest team will lead the train.

Fires at Posts or Camps.—In case of fire at any post or camp in this Department, the commanding officer will at once convene a board of officers, to inquire into and report upon all circumstances attending it. The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to Department headquarters.

Post Traders' Rights and Privileges.—Attention is called to circular of June 7, 1871, from the War Department, promulgated in General Orders No. 58, of 1871, from Department headquarters, and circular of March 25, 1872, from the War Department, which deny to post traders the privileges of the pay table. As the trader has no right to collect at the pay table, no officer can act as his agent there for that purpose. Accordingly, so much of paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 55, of 1871, from these headquarters, as prescribes forms of checks, payable to the post trader, to be used by soldiers and approved by company commanders, is rescinded. The post trader is now placed toward the soldier in the same position as other persons that may trust him; and it is to be understood by all concerned, that it is not within the power of any officer to enforce, by military authority, the collection of debts due by enlisted men.

Omaha Barracks.—A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, April 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, and Major Nelson B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry; Major Edwin F. Townsend, and Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon John M. Dickson, Medical Department; First Lieutenant Thaddeus H. Capron, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Second Cavalry. Second Lieutenant John H. Coale, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdq'r's, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-Gen. Irvin McDowell: Cor. Greene and Houston Sts. N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending April 10, 1872: First Lieutenant O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps; First Lieutenant W. A. Kobbe, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. H. Postley, Third Artillery; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Major A. H. Seward, paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, April 5. Before taking advantage of this leave Major Seward will transfer all public funds in his possession to Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, April 4.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant J. B. Hazleton, April 8.

Eighth Infantry.—Before a General Court-martial convened at New York city, by virtue of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 51, c. s., from these headquarters, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery.

Charge 1st—"Disrespect to his commanding officer, in violation of the 6th Article of War."

Specification.—In this, that Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, did offer personal violence to, and with clenched hand did strike, in the face, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Robert M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery; this without provocation, and in the office and in the presence of his commanding officer, Colonel I. Vogdes, First U. S. Artillery. This at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on or about March 15, 1872.

Charge 2d—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 99th Article of War."

Specification.—In this, that Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, did create a disturbance in the office of his commanding officer, Colonel I. Vogdes,

First U. S. Artillery, by seizing hold of, and offering personal violence to, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Robert M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery. This at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on or about March 15, 1872.

Plea.—To the specification first charge, "Guilty," except the words "this without provocation," and to the excepted words, "Not Guilty." To the first charge, "Not Guilty." To the specification second charge, "Not Guilty." To the second charge, "Not Guilty."

Findings and Sentence.—The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery: Of the specification first charge, "Guilty." Of the first charge, "Guilty." Of the specification second charge, "Guilty." Of the second charge, "Guilty." And does therefore sentence him, Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, "to be suspended from rank and command for the period of two months, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his battery may be stationed for the same period."

II. In the case of Captain William M. Graham, First Artillery, the proceedings, except so much as allowed the accused to ask the opinions of officers on points of which the court itself was the proper judge—for officers, as such, are not to be treated as experts before a military court—are approved. The findings are approved. The sentence is confirmed, though it is not seen how the dignity and discipline of the service can be established or maintained by a sentence so inadequate to so serious an offence! The post commander will see that the sentence is duly executed.

III. The General Court-martial convened at New York city, by virtue of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 51, c. s., from these headquarters, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 9. Detail for the court: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery; First Lieutenants C. P. Eakin, First Artillery, G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, J. W. Dillenback, First Artillery, F. A. Whitney, and Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

Governors Island.—"The Emerald Base Ball Club of Governors Island, New York Harbor, have," the Secretary Mr. Grant informs us, "reorganized for the season with the following nine: Cowls, pitcher; Grant, catcher; Creamer, first base; Wilson, second base; Williams, third base; Ward, short stop; Fisher, right field; McHugh, centre field, and Evans, left field. The club was late in organizing in the season of 1871, playing only twenty-two match games—in fourteen of which they were victorious, losing eight. They invite challenges from the military base ball clubs in their vicinity."

Artillery School.—The officers herein named will, agreeably to instructions from the War Department, be relieved from their present duties in the Military Division of the Pacific in time to report at the Military School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, on May 1, 1872: First Lieutenants James L. Mast, René E. DeRussy; Second Lieutenants John A. Campbell, John H. Gifford.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

First Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, in S. O. No. 35, c. s., headquarters Madison Barracks, N. Y., was extended ten days April 5.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's, San Francisco, Cal.

Benicia Barracks.—Dr. H. H. Davis, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, under special instructions, March 26, was directed to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia. After complying with his instructions he will return to his station, Benicia Barracks.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

A despatch from San Francisco, April 5, gives the following as the official order under which General Crook suspended operations against the Apaches in Arizona, the issuing of which was denied in Congress:

"SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.

"The Adjutant-General telegraphs me to prevent, as far as possible, collision between the troops and Indians in Arizona.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General Commanding."

Twenty-first Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days granted to Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, in S. O., from the Department of Arizona, was extended thirty days March 23, with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division, and to apply to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of four months. Second Lieutenant William R. Hoag, having reported at Division headquarters, en route to join his company, pursuant to G. O. No. 55, series 1871, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 23, was directed to report in person to commanding officer of his regiment at the Presidio for duty until the arrival of his company from Department of Arizona.

Fort Yuma.—Dr. W. A. Tompkins, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, en route to headquarters Department of Arizona, March 23, was ordered to Fort Yuma, and report thence by letter to commanding officer, Department of Arizona for further orders.

GENERAL MERRILL BARLOW died Saturday morning, April 6, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was Adjutant-General of Ohio during the war.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

APRIL 5.

Comstock, A., Captain.
Howard, W. J., Major.
Jacobson, W. A., Colonel.
Phelps, W. H. H., Captain.

Rogers, Colonel.
Sparks, Captain.
Sherburne, B. F., Captain.
Thompson, C. Colonel.

APRIL 9.

Bliss, George, Captain.
Cain, R. H., Captain.
Clarke, W. B., Captain.
Clarke, T. G., Captain.
Elbridge, Jim, Colonel.
Montgomery, Lewis, Colonel.

Morris, Captain.
Morris, J. L., Captain.
Pillsbury, J. R., Captain.
Rogers, James, Captain.
Van Vliet, F. Major.
Young, C. H., General.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Wyoming, 3d rate (6), arrived at Havana, April 4.

THE Frolic, 4th rate (8), has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard.

THE Nantasket, 3d rate (7), arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 30th of March.

THE Lackawanna, 2d rate (10), has been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong from San Francisco.

THE U. S. steamship Frolic, 4th rate (8), which arrived at the Washington Navy-yard recently, lost thirteen of her crew by desertion.

THE U. S. steamer California, flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific squadron, is reported at Panama.

Dr. Wooster, surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco, has been sued for \$30,000 damages, by a patient, for alleged malpractice.

A RACE took place March 29 between the first cutters of the flagship *Worcester* and monitor *Terror*, in the harbor of Havana, the former winning handsomely. The *Worcester* sailed for Key West April 10.

THE project for building immense drydocks at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, was considered by the House Naval Committee on the 10th instant. No conclusion was reached.

NEAR the entrance of the Charlestown Navy-yard a new ship house is being erected, in which the United States Government are to construct an iron-clad man-of-war. It will be a torpedo vessel 175 feet in length, and 32 feet broad.

THE U. S. storeship Supply, Commander J. H. Gillis, went into commission April 8 at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and a few of her officers have reported for duty. She will probably be ready by April 25, and sails for the South Atlantic fleet.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed the joint resolution to authorize the erection of a statue to the late Admiral Farragut, the House agreeing to the Senate amendments last Friday. The first amendment is of little importance. The second was in the form of proviso to be added to the resolution, which provides that the committee may reject any and all models not satisfactory as works of art, and worthy as a tribute of the nation to the naval hero whose memory it is proposed to commemorate.

THE Royal Alfred and Eclipse, of the English squadron, sailed from Annapolis, Md., April 5, it is said, for Bermuda. The *Dana* remains for a few days longer. April 4, a dance was given in the battery at the Naval Academy in honor of the officers of the squadron. The supper was served at 12; dancing continued until 1. Bunting was displayed in the room. An American and English flag were hanging together in the centre of the battery. Admiral Fanshawe, with his lady and daughter, were present. The English and American officers associated cordially together.

THE mail steamer Nevada reports having boarded the U. S. steamship *Narragansett*, Commander R. W. Meade, lying at anchor in the harbor of Ponga Ponga Tutuila Island, March 4, and delivered letters for the commander, communicated with the shore, and returned to ship. While lying off the island, Commander Meade, with Paymaster Griffins, boarded the *Nevada*. At daylight, March 5, a large number of natives came alongside in their canoes, boarded and promenaded the decks in the ancient costume of Mark Twain's ancestors, offering great amusement to all on board.

THE Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to General Garfield recommending the appropriation of

bers of Company B, Fourteenth Infantry, for private property destroyed by fire on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The Senate bill which instructs the Secretary of War to reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Stanton, in New Mexico, to a tract not exceeding sixteen square miles, eight miles in length, and to extend one mile from each bank of the Rio Bonito; the boundaries thereof to be determined by the Secretary of War, and the residue of the reservation to be thrown open to settlement and occupation under the homestead laws of the United States.

The Senate bill to provide for the payment of women nurses during the war.

The House bill which provides for the payment of \$100 bounty to every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of the President of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War Department issued in pursuance thereof; provided the same has not already been paid.

The Senate bill, to establish a system of deposits, to prevent desertion, and elevate the condition of the rank and file of the Army, was passed, with one or two amendments. The first amendment was to insert "representatives" instead of "heirs," and to add at the end of the first section, "and that such deposits be exempt from liability for such soldiers' debts." The second provides that the paymaster receiving the deposits shall give to the United States a bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the money shall be faithfully accounted for; also that the Government shall be liable for the amount deposited to the person so depositing the same.

Senate bill 711 was amended and passed, and provides as follows: "That joint resolution approved July 11, 1870, entitled 'Joint resolution amendatory of joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the Army,' approved July 26, 1866, shall be construed to allow any persons held as prisoners of war by the enemy, or who may have been in hospital by reason of wounds or disability at the time of or subsequent to the issuing of their commission, the same pay, emoluments, and benefits under this act as if actually mustered at that date; provided, That a vacancy then existed, or from such time thereafter as a vacancy did actually exist, into which they could have been mustered had they been present with the command to which they were commissioned."

The Senate bill to establish the pay of the enlisted of the Army. It provides that from and after the 1st of March, 1872, the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the Army shall, during the first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent additions thereto hereinafter provided: sergeant-majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars; quartermaster-sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-three dollars; chief trumpeters of cavalry, twenty-two dollars; principal musicians of artillery and infantry, twenty-two dollars; saddler sergeants of cavalry, twenty-two dollars; first sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, twenty-two dollars; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, seventeen dollars; corporals of cavalry and light artillery, fifteen dollars; corporals of artillery and infantry, fifteen dollars; saddlers of cavalry, fifteen dollars; blacksmiths and farriers of cavalry, fifteen dollars; trumpeters of cavalry, thirteen dollars; musicians of artillery and infantry, thirteen dollars; privates of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, thirteen dollars; hospital stewards, first-class, thirty dollars; hospital stewards, second class, twenty-two dollars; hospital stewards, third class, twenty dollars; ordnance sergeants of posts, twenty-three dollars; sergeant-majors of engineers, thirty-six dollars; quartermaster-sergeants of engineers, thirty-six dollars; sergeants of engineers and ordnance, thirty-four dollars; corporals of engineers and ordnance, twenty dollars; musicians of engineers, thirteen dollars; privates (first class) of engineers and ordnance, seventeen dollars; privates (second class) of engineers and ordnance, thirteen dollars.

To the rates of pay above established one dollar per month is to be added for the third year of enlistment, one dollar more per month for the fourth year, and one dollar more per month for the fifth year, making in all three dollars increase per month for the last year of the first enlistment of each enlisted man named in the first section of this act. But this increase is to be considered as retained pay, and is not to be paid to the soldier until his discharge from the service, and is to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge. All former laws concerning retained pay for privates of the Army are rescinded.

All the enlisted men who have re-enlisted or who shall hereafter re-enlist under the provisions of the act of August 4, 1854, are to be paid at the rates allowed in the second section of the present act to those serving in the fifth year of their first enlistment; but one dollar per month is to be retained from the pay of the re-enlisted men, of whatever grade, during the whole period of re-enlistment, to be paid to the soldier on discharge, but to be forfeited unless he shall have served honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge.

Enlisted men now in the service are to receive the rates of pay established in this act, according to the length of their service, and nothing contained in this act is to be construed as affecting the additional monthly pay allowed for re-enlistments by the act of August 4, 1854.

It is not to be obligatory upon the enlisted men of the Army to draw their pay at each payment of the troops; and whenever a soldier has several months' pay due he may be paid the whole or a part at his option; but when he draws only a part, it is to be for the part longest due, leaving the remainder in the hands of the Government, for which he is to receive interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum; but whenever a soldier has pay thus standing to his credit on the muster-roll of his troop or company, it is not to be subject to forfeiture, except for desertion.

This bill has yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Representatives.

The Senate bill authorizing the payment of the California and Nevada veteran volunteers, honorably discharged at points distant from original enlistments, was amended and passed.

Corps of Engineers.—The following is a memorandum of orders, circulars, and instructions relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of March, 1872:

First Lieutenant Weeden—Granted leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to go beyond the sea. S. O. No. 56, par. 3, W. D., A. G. O., March 6.

First Lieutenant Weeden—Paragraph 3, S. O. No. 56, March 6, 1872, granting him sixty days' leave of absence, amended to grant said leave on surgeon's certificate of disability. S. O. No. 61, par. 6, W. D., A. G. O., March 12.

Major Craighill—To make survey of Dismal Swamp Canal. Letter, Chief of Engineers, March 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kurtz—Directed to make survey of Broad Kill river, Delaware. Letter, Chief of Engineers, March 15.

Additional Second Lieutenant Willard—To report to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty temporarily. S. O. No. 70, par. 3, W. D., A. G. O., March 23.

Captain Mackenzie—Granted an extension of ten days to the leave of absence for seven days, granted by his commanding officer. S. O. No. 36, par. 1, H. Q. C. of E., March 29.

First Lieutenant Wheeler—Leave of absence for seven days, extended seven days. S. O. No. 36, par. 2, H. Q. C. of E., March 29.

Officers of Engineers—Publishes extract from act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, relative to authority for publication of advertisements. Circular, Office C. of E., March 30.

Officers of Engineers—Relative to certain newspapers. Circular, Office C. of E., March 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 11th of March, adopted a joint resolution declaring that, "whereas all the counties of this State in which United States troops are stationed are in a comparative state of quiet; and whereas we believe that the present peaceful condition of said counties is entirely attributable to the presence of United States troops, and would be jeopardized by the withdrawal of any portion of said troops: Therefore, Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring), That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their immediate and most earnest endeavors to secure the continuance in the State of the force now stationed here."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—A telegraphic order of the 30th ult., from Department headquarters, directed the commanding officer at Baton Rouge, La., to send a commissioned officer and twenty men to Colfax, Grant Parish, La.

General Court-martial.—Major-General Emory, commanding Department of the Gulf, thus remarks on General Courts-martial: "The frequency and expense of General Courts-martial is one of the grievances of the service. In some cases men are brought to trial and acquitted, and in others, the convictions attained are so trivial, that it is evident the cases might have been disposed of by trial before subordinate courts, or by inflicting punishment legally within the power of a post, or company commander, by imposing extra fatigue duty or withholding privileges only awarded to good men. Therefore, it will hereafter be made the duty of officers of this command before recommending a case for trial by General Court-martial, to examine the case thoroughly and satisfy themselves that there are reasonable grounds for conviction."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan: Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Indian Agent Daniels reports to Commissioner Walker from the Red Cloud Agency, Dakota Territory, under date of March 25, the arrival of the famous chief Red Cloud, and that a council was held on the 22d. On that day a few Indians assembled in the Council Chamber of the Agency. He made many protestations of peace, and said he would stay with his white friends. He also enjoined it upon the young men of the tribes present at the Council to keep peace and not make the Great Father to send for white soldiers. The agent says he talks well, and if reports are true from those who have been with him in the North, he has been a friend to the Government there the past winter.

Seventh Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days has been granted Captain G. L. Browning, to take effect when First Lieutenant M. C. Sanbourne, rejoins his company from leave of absence, or at such time as his district commander may authorize.

Captains H. B. Freeman and T. S. Kirtland, April 4, were assigned to the command of Camp Baker and Fort Benton, Montana Territory, respectively, to which posts they were ordered with their companies as soon as the condition of the roads permits, and relieve the present garrisons, who are directed to take post at Fort Shaw. The commanding officer District of Montana, is charged with the execution of this order.

Payment of Troops.—Major G. W. Candee, paymaster, U. S. Army, will proceed to make payments to April 30,

1872, in the order named, of the troops stationed at Fort Buford, Stevenson, Rice, Grand River and Cheyenne Agencies, Fort Sully, Lower Brulé and Whitestone Agencies, and Fort Randall, Dakota Territory.

Twentieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days' March 28, was granted First Lieutenant William Hawley, with permission to apply to headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days.

Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, in Department S. O. No. 53, says that he "considers it his duty, in the most unqualified manner, to express his disapprobation of the sentence in the case of First Sergeant William Daly, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, tried by a garrison court-martial at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory. The accused was substantially convicted of a violent assault and battery upon an Indian woman, (in her own 'tepee,' where her child was lying dead—a most outrageous assault with intent to commit rape upon another woman), assault and battery upon an Indian scout, and absence without leave. That charges covering crimes of this character, for which the fit punishment would have been a dishonorable discharge and a term of penal servitude, should have been submitted to a garrison court, is incomprehensible; as is also the action of the court in adhering, when reconvened, to the sentence originally imposed, by which, for crimes of the most infamous character, a fine of \$15.00, and restriction to the company grounds and quarters for one month is fixed as an adequate punishment. In order, however, that this offender may not escape all punishment, the sentence is not set aside."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Sixth Infantry.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant D. L. Craft, in S. O. No. 44, c. s., from Fort Dodge, Kansas, was extended ten days April 1.

First Lieutenant Thomas Britton has been promoted captain, vice Rife, resigned, which carries him to Company E, and Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood first lieutenant, vice Britton, promoted.

Sixth Cavalry.—Captain J. J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry, was ordered April 4, to proceed by rail, via Parsons and New Chicago, to Coffeyville, Kansas, on business connected with the removal of settlers from the Osage Indian Reservation, and on completion of this duty to rejoin his station.

Eighth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant George W. Chilson has been promoted captain, vice Kelly, deceased, which carries him to Troop C, and Second Lieutenant Harrison S. Weeks first lieutenant, vice Chilson, promoted, which carries him to Troop E. By direction of the President of the United States a Court of Inquiry is appointed to meet at Fort Union, New Mexico, April 20, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, "to ascertain and report the facts relating to the charges now pending against Captain James F. Randlett, Eighth Cavalry, as well as all of those connected with the matters alleged in Circular No. 1, of 1872, from headquarters of the Eighth Cavalry. The court will further ascertain and report all the facts connected with the issuing and revoking of said circular and will give its opinion as to what further proceedings should be had to do justice to all concerned." Detail for the court: Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry; Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Horace Jewett, Fifteenth Infantry; Recorder, Captain Robert P. Hughes, Third Infantry. The instructions of 23d ult., directing the commanding officer of Fort Wallace, Kansas, to detail two commissioned officers and four men to proceed to Kit Carson, C. T., and take charge of one hundred recruits for the Eighth Cavalry, and conduct same toward Fort Union, N. M., until met and relieved by a detachment from Fort Union, N. M., was confirmed March 29. Telegraphic instructions of 26th ult., directed A. A. Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. A., to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Eighth Cavalry to Fort Union, N. M., provided there was no other medical officer with the detachment, and then to return to his station at Fort Hays, Kansas.

Fifth Infantry.—The Commanding Officer Fort Harker, Kansas, was ordered April 4, to detail one commissioned officer, one sergeant, one corporal, and eight privates, to proceed to Muskogee Station, Idaho Territory, on Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and relieve the detachment of the Fifth Infantry now there. The officer in command of the latter detachment will turn over to the officer relieving him all necessary instructions, and then conduct his detachment to its proper station. First Lieutenant Edmund Rice was relieved, March 27, from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by p. 3, S. O. No. 41, C. S. from Department headquarters. The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain E. P. Ewers by S. O. No. 45, C. S., from Fort Harker, Kansas, was extended seven days on the 27th ult.

Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo.—Captain George H. Weeks, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was relieved April 4, from duty as member of the General Court-martial convened at the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, Mo. by paragraph 1, S. O. No. 46, c. s., from these headquarters.

Fort Larned, Kansas.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. Army, is ordered to proceed to Fort Larned, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon J. W. Brewer, U. S. Army, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Fort Harker, Kansas, and report to the commanding officer for duty.

Fort Scott.—Sergeant Hammond, of the United States Army, accidentally shot himself at this post a few days since.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Second Artillery.—Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting

judge-advocate of the Department, to date from January 3, 1872.

Escorts to Staff Officers.—The following rules are established for the observance of all concerned, when escorts are furnished to staff officers travelling on duty within this Department, viz:

1. The staff officer shall have entire control of the ambulance or other means of transportation furnished him.
2. The escort shall start at the time appointed by the staff officer.
3. The length of each day's journey shall be determined by the staff officer, due regard being had for animals and men. Should the commanding officer of the escort fear exposure or injury to his animals or men by the marches proposed, or camps necessitated thereby, he will advise the staff officer against them, stating his reasons therefor; should the latter then take action opposed to such advice, the responsibility for any injuries or damage that may occur shall rest upon him.
4. Camps should be made before sunset. The commanding officer of the escort shall establish the special location and arrangement of his own camp at the end of each day's journey. The staff officer shall place his own tent, employees and animals, and in such relation to the camp of the escort as to be fully protected by it.
5. The commanding officer of the escort shall have exclusive control of the troops, animals, forage and rations pertaining to it. Should an attack occur, he will dispose of, command and fight his own men.
6. Should the commanding officer of the escort consider that his animals or men injured or subjected to needless suffering, by reason of unnecessarily long or exposed marches or bad camps imposed by the staff officer, the former, on his return to his post, will report the matter to his commanding officer, who will convene a board of officers, to examine into the facts of the case. The staff officer shall be heard in person or by letter before the board. Injuries to the troops, when found attributable to the action of the staff officer, will be reported by the board. Damage to public animals or property, when found attributable to the same cause, will be assessed by the board upon the staff officer.
7. The proceedings of the board will be forwarded, by the commanding officer of the post, to these headquarters.
8. Hereafter, when they can be obtained at the place of starting, spring wagons will be furnished for infantry escorts to paymasters, who travel by such kind of conveyances. The commanding officer of such infantry escorts will be mounted. Escorts will be placed with reference to the conveyances of staff officers, as the latter may request, except in moments of anger. As a rule, the lowest team will lead the train.

Fires at Posts or Camps.—In case of fire at any post or camp in this Department, the commanding officer will at once convene a board of officers, to inquire into and report upon all circumstances attending it. The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to Department headquarters.

Post Traders' Rights and Privileges.—Attention is called to circular of June 7, 1871, from the War Department, promulgated in General Orders No. 58, of 1871, from Department headquarters, and circular of March 25, 1872, from the War Department, which deny to post traders the privileges of the pay table. As the trader has no right to collect at the pay table, no officer can act as his agent there for that purpose. Accordingly, so much of paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 55, of 1871, from these headquarters, as prescribes forms of checks, payable to the post trader, to be used by soldiers and approved by company commanders, is rescinded. The post trader is now placed toward the soldier in the same position as other persons that may trust him; and it is to be understood by all concerned, that it is not within the power of any officer to enforce, by military authority, the collection of debts due by enlisted men.

Omaha Barracks.—A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, April 8. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Albert G. Brackett, and Major Nelson B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry; Major Edwin F. Townsend, and Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon John M. Dickson, Medical Department; First Lieutenant Thaddeus H. Capron, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Second Cavalry. Second Lieutenant John H. Coale, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Hdqrs, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-Gen. Irvin McDowell: Cor. Greene and Houston Sts. N.Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending April 10, 1872: First Lieutenant O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps; First Lieutenant W. A. Koble, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel M. V. Sheridan, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant C. H. Postley, Third Artillery; Major C. L. Best, First Artillery.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Major A. H. Seward, paymaster U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the department, April 5. Before taking advantage of this leave Major Seward will transfer all public funds in his possession to Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson, April 4.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant J. B. Hazleton, April 8.

Eighth Infantry.—Before a General Court-martial convened at New York city, by virtue of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 51, c. s., from these headquarters, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery.

Charge 1st—"Disrespect to his commanding officer, in violation of the 6th Article of War."

Specification.—In this, that Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, did offer personal violence to, and with clenched hand did strike, in the face, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Robert M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery; this without provocation, and in the office and in the presence of his commanding officer, Colonel I. Vogdes, First U. S. Artillery. This at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on or about March 15, 1872.

Charge 2d—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 99th Article of War."

Specification.—In this, that Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, did create a disturbance in the office of his commanding officer, Colonel I. Vogdes,

First U. S. Artillery, by seizing hold of, and offering personal violence to, First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster Robert M. Hall, First U. S. Artillery. This at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, on or about March 15, 1872.

Plea.—To the specification first charge, "Guilty," except the words "this without provocation," and to the excepted words, "Not Guilty." To the first charge, "Not Guilty." To the specification second charge, "Not Guilty." To the second charge, "Not Guilty."

Findings and Sentence.—The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery: Of the specification first charge, "Guilty." Of the first charge, "Guilty." Of the specification second charge, "Guilty." Of the second charge, "Guilty." And does therefore sentence him, Captain William M. Graham, First U. S. Artillery, "to be suspended from rank and command for the period of two months, and to be confined to the limits of the post where his battery may be stationed for the same period."

II. In the case of Captain William M. Graham, First Artillery, the proceedings, except so much as allowed the accused to ask the opinions of officers on points of which the court itself was the proper judge—for officers, as such, are not to be treated as experts before a military court—are approved. The findings are approved. The sentence is confirmed, though it is not seen how the dignity and discipline of the service can be established or maintained by a sentence so inadequate to so serious an offence! The post commander will see that the sentence is duly executed.

III. The General Court-martial convened at New York city, by virtue of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 51, c. s., from these headquarters, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Eighth U. S. Infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Brigadier-General McDowell.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—A General Court-martial met at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., April 9. Detail for the court: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain A. M. Randol, First Artillery; First Lieutenants C. P. Eakin, First Artillery, G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, J. W. Dillenback, First Artillery, F. A. Whitney, and Second Lieutenant John O'Connell, Eighth Infantry. First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

Governors Island.—"The Emerald Base Ball Club of Governors Island, New York Harbor, have," the Secretary Mr. Grant informs us, "reorganized for the season with the following nine: Cows, pitcher; Grant, catcher; Creamer, first base; Wilson, second base; Williams, third base; Ward, short stop; Fisher, right field; McHugh, centre field, and Evans, left field. The club was late in organizing in the season of 1871, playing only twenty-two match games—in fourteen of which they were victorious, losing eight. They invite challenges from the military base ball clubs in their vicinity."

Artillery School.—The officers herein named will, agreeably to instructions from the War Department, be relieved from their present duties in the Military Division of the Pacific in time to report at the Military School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, on May 1, 1872: First Lieutenants James L. Mast, René E. DeRussy; Second Lieutenants John A. Campbell, John H. Gifford.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

First Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, in S. O. No. 35, c. s., headquarters Madison Barracks, N. Y., was extended ten days April 5.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs, San Francisco, Cal.

Benicia Barracks.—Dr. H. H. Davis, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, under special instructions, March 26, was directed to report for temporary duty to the commanding officer Department of the Columbia. After complying with his instructions he will return to his station, Benicia Barracks.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

A despatch from San Francisco, April 5, gives the following as the official order under which General Crook suspended operations against the Apaches in Arizona, the issuing of which was denied in Congress:

"SAN FRANCISCO, February 21.

"The Adjutant-General telegraphs me to prevent, as far as possible, collision between the troops and Indians in Arizona.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General Commanding."

Twenty-first Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days granted to Second Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, in S. O., from the Department of Arizona, was extended thirty days March 23, with permission to go beyond the limits of this Division, and to apply to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of four months. Second Lieutenant William R. Hoag, having reported at Division headquarters, en route to join his company, pursuant to G. O. No. 55, series 1871, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, March 23, was directed to report in person to commanding officer of his regiment at the Presidio for duty until the arrival of his company from Department of Arizona.

Fort Yuma.—Dr. W. A. Tompkins, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, en route to headquarters Department of Arizona, March 23, was ordered to Fort Yuma, and report thence by letter to commanding officer, Department of Arizona for further orders.

GENERAL MERRILL BARLOW died Saturday morning, April 6, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was Adjutant-General of Ohio during the war.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

APRIL 5.

Comstock, A., Captain.
Howard, W. J., Major.
Jacobson, W. A., Colonel.
Phelps, W. H. H., Captain.

Rogers, Colonel.
Sparks, Captain.
Sherburne, B. F., Captain.
Thompson, C. Colonel.

APRIL 9.

Bliss, George, Captain.
Cain, R. H., Captain.
Clarke, W. B., Captain.
Clarke, T. G., Captain.
Eldridge, Jim, Colonel.
Montgomery, Lewis, Colonel.

Morris, Captain.
Morris, J. L., Captain.
Pillsbury, J. B., Captain.
Rogers, James, Captain.
Van Vliet, F. Major.
Young, C. H., General.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Wyoming, 3d rate (6), arrived at Havana, April 4.

THE Frolic, 4th rate (8), has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard.

THE Nantasket, 3d rate (7), arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 30th of March.

THE Lackawanna, 2d rate (10), has been ordered to proceed to Hong Kong from San Francisco.

THE U. S. steamship Frolic, 4th rate (8), which arrived at the Washington Navy-yard recently, lost thirteen of her crew by desertion.

THE U. S. steamer California, flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific squadron, is reported at Panama.

DR. Woester, surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital at San Francisco, has been sued for \$30,000 damages, by a patient, for alleged malpractice.

A RACE took place March 29 between the first cutters of the flagship *Worcester* and monitor *Terror*, in the harbor of Havana, the former winning handsomely. The *Worcester* sailed for Key West April 10.

The project for building immense drydocks at the Mare Island Navy-yard, California, was considered by the House Naval Committee on the 10th instant. No conclusion was reached.

NEAR the entrance of the Charlestown Navy-yard a new ship house is being erected, in which the United States Government are to construct an iron-clad man-of-war. It will be a torpedo vessel 175 feet in length, and 32 feet broad.

THE U. S. storeship Supply, Commander J. H. Gillis, went into commission April 8 at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and a few of her officers have reported for duty. She will probably be ready by April 25, and sails for the South Atlantic fleet.

BOTH Houses of Congress have passed the joint resolution to authorize the erection of a statue to the late Admiral Farragut, the House agreeing to the Senate amendments last Friday. The first amendment is of little importance. The second was in the form of proviso to be added to the resolution, which provides that the committee may reject any and all models not satisfactory as works of art, and worthy as a tribute of the nation to the naval hero whose memory it is proposed to commemorate.

THE Royal Alfred and Eclipse, of the English squadron, sailed from Annapolis, Md., April 5, it is said, for Bermuda. The *Dana* remains for a few days longer. April 4, a dance was given in the battery at the Naval Academy in honor of the officers of the squadron. The supper was served at 12; dancing continued until 1. Bunting was displayed in the room. An American and English flag were hanging together in the centre of the battery. Admiral Fanshawe, with his lady and daughter, were present. The English and American officers associated cordially together.

THE mail steamer *Nevada* reports having boarded the U. S. steamship *Narragansett*, Commander R. W. Meade, lying at anchor in the harbor of Ponga Ponga Tutuila Island, March 4, and delivered letters for the commander, communicated with the shore, and returned to ship. While lying off the island, Commander Meade, with Paymaster Griffin, boarded the *Nevada*. At daylight, March 5, a large number of natives came alongside in their canoes, boarded and promenade the decks in the ancient costume of Mark Twain's ancestors, offering great amusement to all on board.

THE Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to General Garfield recommending the appropriation of

\$40,000 for the purchase of two large trial guns to be converted from smooth-bore into rifled guns, for the purpose of conducting a series of experiments, with the view of determining whether the smooth-bore guns of the Navy can be increased in strength and efficiency by rifling. A letter from Admiral Porter accompanies the communication of the Secretary, wherein the appropriation is indorsed, and the statement is made that the Navy may by this means be placed in an efficient position, and with the view of at least being able to compete with the navies of some of the smaller powers. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATOR ANTHONY, on Monday of last week, introduced a bill in regard to the commencement of increased pay to promoted officers in the Navy. The bill repeals the clause in the act of July 15, 1860, which enacts "that hereafter the increased pay of a promoted officer shall commence from the date he is to take rank as given in his commission," and then provides "that if such officer shall have been promoted in course to fill a vacancy, and shall have been in the performance of the duties of the higher grade from the date he is to take rank, he may be allowed the increased pay from that date."

THE Japanese visited the Brooklyn Navy-yard April 5, arriving from New York on the steamer *Henry Smith* at noon. They were on landing saluted with 13 guns, and were received by Captain Edward Bassett and Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, U. S. Navy, who attended them to the Lyceum. As they approached the Lyceum a guard of honor composed of 120 marines under the command of J. M. Broome presented arms and saluted, the Embassy replying by uncovering their heads. They were received at the Lyceum by Rear-Admiral M. Smith and the officers of the yard in full dress uniform. During their stay at the Admiral's the Vermont band discoursed music. In the course of the afternoon they made a tour of inspection through the yard, escorted by Captains Barrett and Caldwell, U. S. Navy. They visited every department, and in detail the dry-dock and the U. S. steamship *Hartford*. At two o'clock they took their departure for New York on the steamer *Harry Smith*, Prince Iwakura steering the steamer as she left the wharf.

THE *Vandalia*, receiving ship at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard for several years, was brought to the Charlestown yard last week, in tow of the *Speedwell* and *Leyden*. She is to be thoroughly repaired; a new keel is already laid for her. As a whole, business is rather dull at the yard. The *Sabine*, 3d rate (36), sailed for Portsmouth, April 4, in company with the tugs *Speedwell* and *Leyden*, which brought down the *Vandalia*. The *Leyden*, in towing the *Sabine* up to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., from the lower harbor, April 5, ran foul of the bowsprit of the U. S. steamer *Tuscarora*, which carried away the mainmast of the *Leyden*. A Court-martial has convened at the Navy-yard to try Privates Wilkinson and Sullivan. The following officers of the U. S. Marine Corps, comprise the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Major Lewis, Lieutenant Wells, Lieutenant Sherburne, Lieutenant Ela, and Lieutenant Remy. The latter will act as judge-advocate. The charges against Wilkinson originated in an affray, in which he attempted to shoot Charles A. Brean, sergeant of the guard. Sullivan will be tried for inciting mutiny.

THE *Portsmouth* (3d rate) went into commission at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, April 8. It is not expected she will be ready before April 20 or 21. Like all vessels going in commission, she will not be ready at the time it was first supposed. Her complement of men will be taken aboard April 15, when work will be more rapidly done. She will transport a relief crew of officers and men for the *Lancaster*, the flagship of the South Atlantic fleet, and will return from Rio de Janeiro with the *Lancaster's* present officers and crew. The following is a complete list of the *Portsmouth's* officers: Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Ed. A. Walker, executive officer; Lieutenant-Commander Geo. W. Wood, navigator; Lieutenants J. S. Newell, E. W. Sturdy, M. Bowles, Jr.; Ensigns A. P. Nazro, C. E. Colahan, A. G. Berry, W. Kellogg, W. H. Driggs, J. H. Moore; Midshipmen H. T. Stockton, W. H. H. Masser; Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Fassig, Past Assistant Paymaster Geo. W. Long, Boatswain Joseph McDonald, Gunner Thomas Stewart, Carpenter Benj. E. Fernald, Sailmaker G. D. Mason, Captain's Clerk H. W. Caldwell, Paymaster's Clerk James H. Graham, Jr. The following officers will take passage in the *Portsmouth* for the *Lancaster*: B. C. Gowing, and Arthur Price, first assistant engineers; Warner B. Bayley, second assistant engineer; F. Munroe, captain marines; R. D. Wainwright, second lieutenant marines.

THE *Kearsarge* prize money bill, reported recently by the House Naval Committee, was passed last Friday with two slight amendments. The bill directs the Secretary of the Navy to pay out of any money hereafter to be appropriated, to Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow and the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, while engaged in the capture and destruction of the vessel called the *Alabama*, on the 19th of June, 1864, the sum of \$190,000, that sum being the estimated value thereof, to be distributed to the officers and crew attached to the *Kearsarge* at the date above named, in the same manner as prize money, and to be in lieu of the bounty authorized by the eleventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to regulate prize proceedings," etc.; provided that no money shall be paid to the assignee of any of said officers or crew entitled to receive the same, but only to himself in person, or to his wife, or his personal representatives, excluding any such assignee; and provided further that if any of the officers or crew of the said United States steamer *Kearsarge* shall have received the bounty provided by section eleven of the act of June 30, 1864, the same shall be deducted from the amount to be paid to such officer or seaman under this act. Opposition was made to the bill by Mr. Cox and other members who thought the

system of paying prize money a bad one and a relic of past ages. General Banks declared that there was no foundation in principle for the distinction made between the Army and Navy in regard to prize money. He said: "I know that the statutes make a distinction. The sailor gets all the advantages of the legislation which we have adopted for the benefit of soldiers, and they have prize money in addition. Soldiers have no claim to prize money in any case, and yet their captures are not limited to property on land, of cities, or other tangible property of that nature, but most of the soldiers of the Army know very well that many ships have been captured and many ships destroyed by the Army in the same way that the *Alabama* was destroyed by the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*, and there is no foundation in principle whatever for the distinction which gives sailors prize money in these cases and denies it to soldiers. I do not claim it for soldiers, nor do I deny it to the sailors of the *Kearsarge*, but I say that the soldiers of the Army are entitled, in equity and justice, upon the same principles. I recall one instance when nearly the entire active navy of the river Mississippi was saved by the men of the Army, and if there is any justice in the principle on which prize law is founded, the soldiers of the department of the Gulf, who saved to the Government the Mississippi fleet on Red river, would be entitled to millions of dollars for the property thus saved by them."

MR. DANA ON THE WITNESS STAND.

ON Friday evening, April 5, the author of the charges against Secretary Robeson, Mr. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, was called to the witness stand and subjected to a searching examination and cross examination. First examined by the committee, he acknowledged himself to be the author of the slanderous articles in the *Sun*, admitted that he had no personal knowledge on which to base them, and declined to give the names of the persons from whom he professed to have received his information, on the ground that he would thus subject them to the loss of their positions. He also admitted that he did not take any pains to ascertain the truth of the information upon which he proceeded so promptly to assail the Secretary. Mr. Dana was then handed over to Secretary Robeson with the result which we give below, in a report taken from the *Sun*:

By the Secretary of the Navy.—In the articles of February 26 I find this sentence:

We say that Cattell has been empowered by Robeson, his associate in robbery, to buy for the Navy Department all the coal that is required for the Navy steamships. We say that Cattell buys this coal not by public competition, but privately, paying such prices as he chooses, and that he, doubtless, divides with Robeson the money of which they thus rob the Government. We say that he pays on the average \$3 a ton for this coal in Philadelphia, and receives \$5 a ton from the Navy Department. The amount of coal to be consumed by the Navy in the year 1872 is estimated at 600,000 tons, the profits on which to Cattell and Robeson will be in round figures \$1,200,000, all pure robbery.

I would like to know the authority of that statement. A.—That statement as to the quantity of coal is entirely a mistake. The Navy does not consume any such quantity, and the statement is a blunder of the pen. I suppose the Navy consumes altogether not over thirty or forty thousand tons a year.

Q.—I would like to know the authority of the statement, they buy at three dollars and sell at five? A.—If I had been allowed to introduce witnesses I should have been able to prove this in the course of a few days, if allowed to do it in my own way before the Committee.

Q.—Do you know any witnesses that will demonstrate that fact? A.—I think I can furnish them to you. I will furnish you with the names of the witnesses.

Q.—But you cannot do it now? A.—I do not remember the names now.

Q.—Have you ever heard the name of any witness who will testify to the fact? A.—I have.

Q.—Did you hear the name of that witness before you made the charge? A.—I did not hear the name of the witness before I made the charge.

Secretary Robeson.—The next charge is as follows:

We allege also that Robeson and Cattell have made a private contract for some fifteen hundred tons of iron plates to be used in building two torpedo boats which Congress has authorized, and that they pay for this iron \$24 a ton, when its market value is only \$15 a ton. This piece of robbery will net the robbers a profit of about \$111,000. Now we declare that this money is robbed from the people, and that Robeson, using his official power as a member of the Executive Government to put this vast sum of money in his own pocket and that of his associate, is as much a robber as if he took the highway with blunderbuss and bowie-knife and plundered travellers of their watches and purses.

Q.—What is the authority for that statement? A.—The statement in respect to iron has been demonstrated in evidence here already, as I conceive. It has been proved that a great deal more was paid for the iron than the market price.

Q.—Have you anything else to prove that we put the money in our pockets, and divided between Mr. Cattell and myself? A.—That is sufficient. When it is proved that a public officer pays a great deal more than the market price for an article, and does it without advertisement or chance of competition, the fair inference is that the profit is divided. I consider the evidence already in sufficient to establish that charge.

Q.—You consider that sufficient to establish the charge of plunder and robbery on the part of the Secretary of the Navy? Have you any testimony to establish that charge? A.—We have already produced evidence to prove the robbery in respect to the iron.

Q.—Have you any evidence to show the division or appropriation by me of any money, or of its division with any one else? A.—No, sir.

Q.—That, however, was told you by this person? A.—That is a matter of inference.

Q.—Then you make that statement simply as a matter of inference? A.—I make it upon a variety of circumstances which seemed to me to justify it.

Q.—Then you made the statement without evidence. A.—Of course I did not see you take the money.

Q.—Have you seen anybody who has seen it? A.—I have not seen anybody who has seen it.

Q.—Have you seen anybody who told you it was so? A.—

No, I have not seen anybody who told me it was so.

Q.—Have you seen anybody who told you he believed it to be so? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom? A.—My counsel has told me he believes it.

Q.—Who else? A.—The gentleman who sits next to me, Mr. Gibson, believes it.

Q.—Who is he? A.—He is a newspaper correspondent in this city.

Q.—A correspondent of what paper? He reports sometimes for me, and sometimes for the *Herald*, and sometimes for other papers.

Q.—Who else? A.—I cannot remember the names of all.

Q.—Can you remember the names of anybody else whose attendance can be procured by the process of this Committee? A.—I do not remember anybody else who will be able to testify to that as a matter of fact. It is a matter of inference and belief.

Q.—And that is all? A.—That is quite sufficient.

Q.—You say in the *Sun*:

The *Tennessee* is a well-known old steamship. She is rotten; she can never go to sea again. Robeson has made a contract with John Roach & Son to build new boilers and engines for this rotten and useless old ship. This contract was not made by public advertisement and fair competition so that every engine builder could have come in to say for what price he would make such boilers and engines. It was made secretly, in the way that a public plunderer would make it. Robeson agrees to pay Roach & Son \$700,000 for this new machinery—\$300,000 in cash and \$400,000 in the old engines and boilers—when there are responsible machine builders who would have contracted to furnish the new boilers and engines for \$300,000 alone. This single item of Robeson's robbery amounts to \$400,000.

Now what responsible builder will contract to do that? A.—I cannot state that any one will. I was informed that Mr. Murphy has said that he would do it.

Q.—By whom were you informed? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you take any means to ascertain whether he stated so or not? A.—I did not.

Q.—Then you did not take any means to ascertain the truth of the statement on which you made your charge? A.—In making that charge my belief is strengthened very greatly by the clandestine nature of the arrangement and the illegal nature of it. The law requires such work to be done and material furnished by public advertisement. The clandestine manner in which this arrangement was made at once leads any one to infer that something is wrong.

Q.—You think the law requires that there should be advertisements in reference to the purchase of articles of this character, and the Department did not advertise, but paid two prices for the article, and that the Secretary, therefore, put the money in his own pocket? A.—Not only that, but the value of the old engines estimated by very far too low.

Q.—Your article goes on to say:

Then look at Robeson's great speculation in bricks. Congress appropriated \$100,000 to build a naval storehouse on Mare Island. The bricks for this purpose could have been bought in California, the price being only about ten per cent. higher than in Philadelphia or New York; but Robeson and Cattell could not allow so excellent a chance of robbery to pass unimproved. They bought the bricks, between five and six hundred thousand, in Philadelphia, and shipped them to New York by canal boats, paying for freight to this city quite as much as the difference between their price in Philadelphia and their price in San Francisco. Then they put them on board a sailing vessel bound for California by way of Cape Horn, and when she arrived at Mare Island the freight amounted to more than the original cost of the bricks. When the hatches were opened to discharge the cargo it was found that during the voyage the bricks had been shaken and tossed about so in the hold of the vessel that they had been literally ground to dust, and out of the whole lot not one thousand good bricks remained. So brilliant was the success of this experiment that Robeson and Cattell have repeated it.

Q.—What authority have you for that statement? A.—I believe that the latter part of it, which refers to the sending of the second cargo, is incorrect. The first cargo, as I understand, was sent in the manner described.

Q.—From whom did you understand it? A.—My information comes in the same category—from a person who communicated it to me confidentially.

Secretary Robeson.—I read from the article further:

As there is no seasoned live oak to be had, these vessels must be built of iron, and with a view to this contingency the Chester Iron Works, near Philadelphia, have been purchased by Robeson and his associates to do the job. Among the partners in the Chester Iron Works are John Roach, of whom we have already spoken, A. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, and George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

What authority have you for that statement? A.—That comes to me from the same source.

Q.—Did you ask anybody else about that? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Did you have the records examined to see if there was anything of that kind? A.—There would not be any record of the formation of any such partnership.

Q.—There would not be any record anywhere of the ownership of the Chester Iron Works? A.—The Chester Iron Works have been notoriously bought by John Roach, but the names of his partners were not published, and the probability of that statement was also greatly confirmed in my mind by the fact of the peculiar relations between Mr. Roach and the Navy Department.

Q.—Then you made that statement upon the information of the person you speak of, and fortified it by the peculiar relations of Mr. Roach with the Navy Department? A.—That is so.

Q.—Is there any other reason? A.—I thought that was sufficient.

Q.—Is that all? A.—I have no other.

Q.—In speaking on March 2 of what is called the Secor claim, you said that I received the \$93,000 myself. What authority have you for that statement? A.—That was communicated to me at the time the fact was originally communicated. I am satisfied since that it was a mistake.

Q.—You have been a public officer in this city? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And know something of the course of business in the departments? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew, did you not, that no bill could be paid at the Treasury except to the person in whose favor it was drawn? A.—No bill would be paid; but a man could go with him and get the money.

Q.—But no bill could be paid except to the man? A.—Except upon his receipt.

Q.—Had you any information upon the fact to lead you to believe that I went and drew that money? A.—I believed that the money came into your hands.

Q.—From what reason? A.—From the extraordinary nature of the payments I could not conceive of a man making such a payment with any honest motive or purpose.

Q.—Is that all? A.—That, and, I was informed also that it was corruptly made.

Q.—By whom? A.—The evidence on that subject, all that I have, I have produced here.

Q.—But you were informed by whom? A.—I do not remember who it was who first told me of the Secor payment.

Q.—Who informed you it was corruptly paid? A.—The information upon that subject I derived from the public records, and then I saw that the law had been violated.

Q.—You say that you were also informed that I received the money. By whom were you so informed? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—It was rather an important piece of information, was it not? A.—It was.

Q.—How long is it since it came to you? A.—It came to me at the time the original fact came to me.

Q.—How long since? A.—I do not remember. The date is given there.

Q.—On the 2d of March? A.—I do not remember the date; whenever the fact was published first.

Q.—And you have since forgotten the name of the person who gave you the information? A.—I have.

Q.—Entirely? A.—I talked with people about it. I showed this to people in my office, and it was a subject of common conversation there.

Q.—But somebody informed you that I received that money. Now, have you forgotten the name of that person who so informed you, since the 2d of March? A.—I desire to say that this information was in my hands for a long time; that is, for many days before I published it, during which time I had the documents of Congress investigated, and satisfied myself that it was true; and during that time there were many persons in my office who talked with me about it, and to whom I talked about it, and some one among them, I cannot remember who it was, said that this was a corrupt payment, and that you had received the money, no doubt.

Q.—Tell me the name of one of them? A.—I do not remember.

By Mr. Peters—Was that the expression of an opinion or a statement of fact? A.—Well, it was partly both. I do not think there were any men who claimed to have seen the money put into Mr. Robeson's pocket.

Q.—I understand you to say now that you are satisfied that he did not receive any part of it? A.—No, sir; I have not said that; I am not satisfied of that at all. I am satisfied that he did not go to the Treasury himself and draw it.

By Mr. Sargent—Did any one tell you that he did go to the Treasury with any one else to draw the money? A.—No, I do not remember that anybody did.

Q.—Did anybody tell you that any one else went and drew it, and went to his office and paid him the money? A.—No, I do not remember that these details were mentioned at all.

Q.—Was that statement an inference drawn from the premises, or did he speak from special knowledge of his own? A.—I cannot say with absolute certainty, but I should rather suppose more an inference than a pretence of absolute personal knowledge. As I said before, no one stated that he had seen him put the money in his pocket.

Q.—But the statement, freshly at that date in the paper, was that he drew the money and put it in his pocket? A.—Well, he might draw the money indirectly. If I send a check to the bank on which the money is drawn for me I really draw it, although it may be carried by a third person.

Q.—There is a statement that Secretary Robeson and his partner, Cattell, have found so much profit in the business of buying bricks in Philadelphia and sending them around Cape Horn for Government use that they desire to extend their field of operations, and have accordingly induced Mr. Coghlan to introduce a bill into the House of Representatives directing the Secretary to build, at an expense of \$500,000, and at the earliest practicable moment, two excavated dry docks at the Mare Island Navy-yard. It is needless to say that here will be an opportunity of swallowing up bricks, not by the thousand, but by the million, with a proportionate amount of pecuniary advantage to Robeson and Cattell? A.—I do not remember the statement.

Q.—It appears in the article of March 6? A.—I do not remember it.

Q.—It follows with another statement of the sending of the bricks to California? A.—That is an editorial article.

Q.—Yes, on March 6? A.—That was written, I think, upon a bill introduced in the House of Representatives.

Q.—I dare say; but what induced you to say that Mr. Coghlan had been induced by the Secretary and Mr. Cattell to take part in this thing? A large quantity of bricks were required for this purpose, and the brick business appeared to be so profitable in that direction that we supposed there might be some connection between them.

Q.—Is that the only ground for the statement? A.—That is the authority for it.

Q.—And upon that supposition you accused not only Cattell and myself, but Coghlan also? A.—There is no imputation on Coghlan so far as I remember.

Q.—On March 11 you say: "Taking the facts already within our knowledge, a rough calculation shows that his robberies will not amount to less than \$1,400,000." Now what facts have you in your possession, or within your knowledge, as you say, to justify that statement? A.—The Secor fraud, the two Secor frauds, and—

Q.—How much is that? A.—That was written before the Tennessee case was investigated; Mr. Sargent has just interrogated me about it.

Q.—How much of the Secor frauds did I get of your own knowledge? You speak there of your own knowledge. A.—By knowledge there I don't mean personal knowledge.

Q.—Oh, you do not? A.—No, sir; and it does not say personal knowledge.

Q.—Then, when you say within our knowledge you do not mean that you have any knowledge about it? A.—Yes. When you say that a thing is within your knowledge you mean that you know it; that it is a fact you have learned from reading, from information, from—

Q.—Well, go on. You have mentioned the Secor claim. How much of that did I get on your knowledge that you have from information and reading? A.—I have no means of knowing. I only know the aggregate amount of the claim. I am not able to state how it was divided.

Q.—Suppose you take it all, then, and go on. What next? A.—The Tennessee case.

Q.—How much of that did I get? A.—That was put down originally at \$400,000.

Q.—I got \$400,000? A.—No; you did not get that. I am stating that that was an error or exaggeration.

Q.—What next? A.—I do not remember; I am not prepared to go into an arithmetical calculation.

Q.—You were prepared to make that statement in a public newspaper, but you are not prepared to establish it even by supposititious figures? A.—I have established a considerable portion of it by evidence before this Committee.

Q. No, you have not. That question remains to be decided. Are you prepared to make any other statement?

Mr. Peters—He says that he does not call it more than a million now.

Mr. Robeson—That is leaving the Tennessee out.

Q. Have you ever taken any means to know whether I was a rich man or a poor man? A. I only know from public notoriety.

Q. Public notoriety—from whom? A. General opinion and belief, which is circulating around in the community.

Q. That is all? A. That is all.

Q. Did you ever take any means of finding out? A. Not beyond that.

Q. There are means of knowing that kind of thing? A. There are, I presume. The opinion prevails that you spend a great deal more money than you earn, and that is the foundation of this general belief.

Q. That is all, is it? Did you ever take any means of verifying it in any way or shape? A. I have never investigated your income or property.

Q. Have you any idea how much I spend in any way or shape? A. No.

Q. You never have had? A. Not any precise idea.

Q. In speaking of what is called the Corliss claim, you say you have good authority for saying that money has been paid and divided up. What is your authority for that, your "good authority"? A. I do not remember the very phrase that is used. Is that the word?

Q. You speak of the amount \$257,686, and you say, "Pending the investigation, however, we have excellent reason to know that Robeson has paid this dishonest claim. Every cent of it was divided, and what share the great robber in the Navy Department got we are unable to state." What are your excellent reasons for knowing these things?

A. That article I did not write; and I did not myself make personally the investigation of the Corliss claim that is detailed there.

Q. Who wrote that article? A. That is a confidential matter, that I am not able to state.

Q. When you put a confidential article in your newspaper you assume the responsibility? A. I take the responsibility of it, certainly.

Q. Without investigation? No answer.

Q. Who is the author of the letter published in the *Sun* on the 17th of February, signed American? I have already told Mr. Sargent that I don't wish to disclose his name.

Q. That is the same person whom you described a while ago? A. The same person.

Q. Who is the author of the letter of February 19, signed Ajax? A. I really do not remember.

Q. Did you ever know? A. I presume I did, but I do not remember now. I must have known, but I do not remember.

Q. You have forgotten it since the 19th of February? A. I have forgotten it.

Q. Who is the author of the letter in the issue of March 5, signed Sappho? A. That is a confidential letter belonging to the office.

Q. Is William P. Wood the author of that letter? A. He is not.

Q. Nor has he had anything to do with it? A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. In any way or shape? A. I do not know that he had anything to do with it in any way or shape.

Q. Neither in furnishing the material nor making up the article? A. I cannot state whether he furnished the material. I do not know.

Q. But you do know who the author is? A. I do.

Q. Is it the same person you have referred to? A. It is not.

Q. What is his name? A. I decline to state. He is a writer of the establishment, and I prefer not to give his name.

Q. A writer in your establishment? A. A writer in my establishment.

Q. Is he the same man who wrote the letter of March 5, published in the paper of the 8th of March, signed Sappho? A. I do not remember. If the signatures are the same, it is the same man.

Q. And you do not know who furnished the material? A. I do not.

Q. Then you do not know whether these statements are true or not, nor what the authority was for them? A. I do not remember what the statements are in that letter, but I took them on the authority of the writer.

Q. This person, who you say is not in the naval service, and is not a naval officer, and is not in the Government service, how would he be injured if his statements are true? By revealing his name? A. He would be injured by losing his situation.

Q. Would the truth injure him? A. The revelation of the truth might injure him with persons who did not wish to have it revealed.

Q. Is he in the employ of Mr. Cattell? A. He is not, so far as I am aware.

Q. Is he in the employ of any of the parties mentioned in this article? A. I think not.

Q. How would he lose his situation then? A. He would lose his situation by being dismissed.

By Mr. Peters—How is he in a position to know so much if he is not in juxtaposition with any of the parties named? A. He is in a situation which enables him to see a great many things.

Mr. Robeson—On a watch-tower, I suppose.

By Mr. Peters—Have you had personal interviews with him? A. I have not.

Q. You have not seen him personally? A. I have not seen him personally.

By Mr. Robeson—How many different persons, as near as you can make out, did you desire this information from? A. I do not remember.

Q. Can you give me your personal authority for anything?

A. What do you mean by personal authority?

Q. Are you willing to give the name of any person from whom you derived this information? A. I have already stated the reasons why I am not willing to.

Q. Well, I merely ask you that question. Is there any one person whose name you are willing to mention? A. I do not now remember one whose name I wish to mention.

Q. You say in your paper here that the witnesses are many to these things, these direct charges of corruption. Now, can you give the name of one witness that will enable the Committee to find any direct evidence of corruption? A. I have already given the names of several to whom I refer in the article, and they have been produced here. Mr. Lenthal is one, who has testified. The witnesses in the Penock case have stated facts which bear upon these charges and justify the inference of corruption.

Q. Have you given all the foundation for that charge that

you have? A. I have, all except what I should have proposed to introduce in the form of evidence.

Q. Let us know what that is? A. I have promised Mr. Peters to give him the names of witnesses whom I have not now in my mind.

Q. How soon can you furnish the names of these witnesses? A. In a very short time.

Q. How soon? A. I should think within twenty-four hours.

Instead of giving the names of his witnesses, Mr. Dana speedily started for home on the plea that he could not go on further without the presence of the Chairman of the Committee.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872.

Hereafter the "full-dress uniform for occasions of special ceremony," "the full-dress uniform for general duty," and the "service dress and undress uniform" for naval constructors and assistant naval constructors shall be the same respectively, with the same arrangement of lace and ornaments, as for the officers of the line with whom they hold relative rank, with the following exceptions, viz.:

Sleeve Ornaments: The stars shall be omitted, and dark violet cloth shall be worn around the sleeves between the strips of gold lace.

Shoulder Straps: A sprig of two live-oak leaves and an acorn, embroidered in gold (as per pattern in the Uniform Regulations of December 1, 1866), shall be substituted for the anchor in the shoulder straps.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1872.

The pay officer to whom the ninth house at Navy-yards is assigned by the Department's circular of February 21, 1872, will be the pay officer who is receiver and inspector of stores, and represents the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Should there be more than ten houses, the navigation officer will occupy the eleventh, and the paymaster of the Yard the twelfth, if there be that number.

The order in which officers are named in the circular referred to is not intended to give any priority of selection.

Whenever there shall be houses for all the officers mentioned in the circular, they will be occupied as heretofore; otherwise as the present occupants shall be detached. The officer first entitled to quarters shall occupy the first vacant house.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 28.—Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, and Chaplain Frank B. Rose, to the Lancaster, South Atlantic Fleet.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant Benjamin L. Edes, to the Naval Observatory.

Midshipman Henry T. Stockton, and Sailmaker Gilbert D. Macy, to the Portsmouth, and upon arrival at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to the Lancaster.

APRIL 4.—Master E. S. Prime, to the receiving ship Vermont. Pay Director Robert Pettit, to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st of May next.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant Thomas P. Wilson, to the Lackawanna.

APRIL 6.—Assistant Surgeon Benjamin F. Rogers, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Stamm, as inspector of machinery afloat, at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

APRIL 8.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. Barclay, Lieutenant Edward Woodman, and Boatswain Wm. Jones, to the receiving ship Sabine.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant Louis V. Howel, to the Supply. First Assistant Engineer Henry F. Bradford, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Assistant Engineer John G. Bromahan, and Second Assistant Engineer Wm. E. Sibley, to the Lackawanna.

DETACHED.

APRIL 1.—Lieutenant-Commander C. L. Franklin, from ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant James A. Chesley, from the receiving ship Vermont, and Lieutenant Edward H. Green, from the receiving ship Hampshire, and ordered to the Supply.

APRIL 2.—Lieutenant George E. Ide, from the Plymouth, and granted six months' leave, with permission to remain in Europe.

Paymaster Horace P. Tuttle, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

APRIL 4.—Pay Director Henry Etting, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, on the 1st of May next, and ordered to settle accounts.

APRIL 5.—Coastwain John Walker, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and granted sick leave.

APRIL 6.—Assistant Surgeon J. L. Neilson, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Robert Dickey, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 8.—Captain Wm. Ronckendorff, from duty in charge of iron-clads at New Orleans, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander J. Livingston Breese, from command of the Vandalia, and ordered to command the receiving ship Sabine.

Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to command the Pawnee.

Lieutenant-Commander De Witt C. Kells, from command of the Pawnee, and ordered to duty in charge of iron-clads at New Orleans.

Master E. E. Bradbury, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the receiving ship Sabine.

APRIL 9.—First Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Stivers, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Lackawanna.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 30, 1872:

Thomas Russell, nurse, February 23, U. S. steamer Pensacola, at Panama.

James O'Neill, marine, March 17, Naval Hospital, New York.

George H. Marks, mate, March 6, U. S. steamer Independence, Valjejo, Cal.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.

Joseph Robertson, landsman, October 17, 1871, U. S. steamer Monocacy, at Shanghai, China.

Jacob Kemp, seaman, January 27, U. S. steamer Monocacy, at Shanghai, China.

Henry Adams, master-at-arms, January 18, U. S. steamer Idaho, Yokohama, Japan.

Henry L. Porter, landsman (extra), November 11, 1871, U. S. steamer Benicia, Ning-po, China.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

MARCH 19.—Second Lieutenant John D. Smyser—The remaining portion of his leave of absence granted 6th inst. cancelled as requested, and ordered to return at once to duty at the Philadelphia station.

Captain James Wiler, A. Q. M.—On 22d inst. granted leave of absence for thirty days from 10th prox.

First Lieutenant Wm. Wallace—On 28th inst. granted leave of absence for fourteen days from 30th inst.

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REFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Ad-
miral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Ma-
jor-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hart-
man Bache, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N.
Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Gra-
ham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm.
M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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Torpedoes, and of Harvey's Sea Torpedoes.

DURING the consideration of the Army Appropriation
bill in the House of Representatives in the Committee
of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Garfield (Rep., Ohio),
an additional section was inserted, making it unlawful
to brand, mark, or letter the body of a soldier by way
of punishment, and expunging the word "corporeal"
from the 43d Article of War. The Committee then rose,
and the bill was passed in the House without revision.

THE House added the following paragraph to the
Army Appropriation bill, which was passed April 5
among other amendments: "For constructing and test-
ing Moffat's breech-loading field-pieces, eight thousand
dollars; and for testing James Crockett's graduating
and accelerating cartridge, two thousand dollars, and
that one thousand dollars of which sum shall be for
the purpose of making experiments with the metallic
cartridge of Willis E. Moore."

REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSEND, of New York, has in-
troduced a bill providing "that there shall be added to
the regular corps of officers at West Point and Annapolis
an experienced and skillful dental surgeon."

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF
MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON, April 4, 1872.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held at the
Parker House, School street, on Wednesday evening,
April 3, the following-named candidates were duly
elected companions of the order of the first class:

Captain George F. Cutter, U. S. Navy, pay director,
No. 43 Chestnut street, Charlestown, Mass.

Captain John W. Fletcher, late Thirty-sixth U. S.
Colored Troops, superintendent Insurance Agencies, No.
101 Washington avenue, Chelsea, Mass.

Brevet Major Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, captain Fifth
U. S. Artillery, Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.

Major A. Parker Browne, late Fortieth Massachusetts
Volunteers Infantry, merchant, No. 86 State street,
Boston.

Captain William P. Drury, late Sixty-first Massachu-
setts Volunteers Infantry, city marshal, No. 166 Essex
street, Chelsea, Mass.

Ensign John C. Pegram, late U. S. Navy, lawyer, No.
23 Angell street, Providence, R. I.

First Lieutenant Henry D. Pope, late First Unattached
Company (and Third regiment) Massachusetts Volunteers
Cavalry, bookkeeper, No. 43 Water street, Boston.

Brevet Major-General James L. Donaldson, colonel
and assistant quartermaster-general U. S. Army, retired,
No. 169 Beacon street, Boston.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Bowers, late First Frontier
Cavalry Massachusetts Volunteers, merchant, No. 27
Federal street, Boston.

Captain Joseph E. Fiske, late Second Massachusetts
Volunteers Artillery, gentleman, Grantville, Mass.

By order of Brevet Major-General Charles Devens, Jr.,
commander, JAMES B. BELL, Recorder.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

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quested to do so.

THE GOVERNMENT SALES OF ARMS.

WITH all its affectation of extreme candor, all
its pretension to a strictly judicial spirit in
the discussion and consideration of the results of
the French arms investigation, the *Nation* is neither
candid nor judicial. In two particulars that jour-
nal is pleased to give judgment in favor of the Gov-
ernment in its summing up of the case in its issue
of April 4. It finds that the alleged discrepancy
between the reports of the War and Treasury De-
partments, and the wide difference between the
sums paid by France and those received into the
Treasury at Washington, "have been explained to
the satisfaction of everybody." Secondly, that no
charges of bribery or peculation have as yet been
fixed upon any one."

Having thus acquitted the War Department to
this extent, the *Nation* next adjudges it clearly
guilty of a conscious violation of the letter and
spirit of the law of 1868, directing and regulating
the sale of certain arms and ammunition. This is
one of the allegations which we believe we effectually
disposed of in our article of the 23d ultimo.
But, as the *Nation* affects to find it fully established
by the testimony, and seeks to buttress its opinion
with an argument resting upon the sale of certain
ammunition specially manufactured for that pur-
pose in our public arsenals, we are induced to re-
turn to the subject.

The *Nation*, and those who look upon the action
of the War Department from the same standpoint,
seem to lose sight of the act of Congress of March
2, 1825, which authorizes the President

To cause to be sold any ordnance, arms, ammunition, or
other military stores, or subsistence, or medical supplies
which, upon proper inspection or survey, shall appear to be
damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the public service,
whenever, in his opinion, the sale of such unserviceable
stores will be advantageous to the public service, the inspec-
tion or survey to be made by an inspector-general, or such
other officer or officers as the Secretary of War may appoint
for that purpose, and the sales shall be made under such
rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary
of War.

Therefore, all the authority granted by the later
act (that of July 20, 1868), was already delegated,
but the material addition is to be found, as we
pointed out before, in the mandatory effect and in-
tention of the word *directed*, found in the act of
1868, and not in that of 1825. The *Nation* does not
fully cite the law, the letter and spirit of which, it
charges, have been so grossly violated. But we will
do so, to show how little it justifies that judgment.
It is as follows:

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to
cause to be sold, after offer at public sale on thirty
days' notice, in such manner and at such times and
places at public or private sale as he may deem
most advantageous to the public interest, the old cannon,
arms, and other ordnance stores now in possession of the
War Department, which are damaged or otherwise unsuit-
able for the United States military service, for the militia
of the United States, and to cause the net proceeds of such
sales, after paying all proper expenses of sale and trans-
portation to the place of sale, to be deposited in the Treasury
of the United States.

This cannot be said to have been enacted as a sub-
stitute for the previous law, or in fact for any other
purpose than to make the sale imperative as fast as
suitable opportunities and satisfactory prices could be
obtained. That was the clear purpose of Con-
gress; and to meet that purpose in good faith, and
all proper zeal and regard for the public weal, has
been the actuating motive of the War Department

and the head of the Ordnance Bureau, manifestly
from the evidence. The prosecution has broken
down as completely upon this point as upon those
given up by the *Nation*.

The point sought to be made out of the fact that
more guns and ammunition were sold than had
been advertised, lacks gravity, for the great mass of
the arms sold, if not, indeed, all, had been widely
advertised. The *Nation* admits that not a *tittle* of
proof has been adduced to show "bribery or pecu-
lation" in these sales, and it ought to have added
that the evidence also shows conclusively, not a wish
to overstep or elude the provisions of the acts, but
to zealously carry out its purposes! The *Nation*
thinks, however, that, in the manner the sales were
made, nothing was wanted "but a dishonest officer and
a dishonest purchaser to cheat the Government out of the
whole value of the arms sold!" But no laws can effec-
tually guard against dishonesty. Laws are made
for the punishment of the dishonest, and as guides
of conduct for the honest. Dishonest officers would
find little or no difficulty in gaining their corrupt
ends in spite of the requirement of advertisement.

As for the attempt to blame the Department for
an infraction of the law in the manufacture and
sale of a certain amount of ammunition with the
arms, that is simply frivolous. The laws both of
1825 and 1868 entrusted to the War Department
full discretion as to the most advantageous disposi-
tion of the arms which by the law of 1868 it was
directed to sell.

The *Nation* is also pleased to declare that the
other charge against the War Department, of hav-
ing violated the law directing that no arms, the
property of the United States, "shall be sold to the
agent of any friendly power when 'at war with
another friendly power,' has not in the main been
made good. Where does the *Nation* find such a
law? We cannot discover any act of Congress to
that effect, nor do we find any such restriction
placed by international law upon the conduct of
neutral governments. We regret, indeed, that this
very point was not met more squarely by our Gov-
ernment in the beginning of this vexatious and dis-
creditable arraignment of its motives and actions.
The fact is our Government, as the *Nation* admits,
always following "the fairest foreign policy and
practice of any nation under the sun," did not de-
part from that policy in connection with the sale of
these arms. It had a right to sell *directly* to the
avowed agents of either belligerent so long as it
extended the same privilege to the other, but from
an extreme desire to avoid the least appearance
even of conflict with our neutral obligations, the
Secretary of War interdicted sales to the French
agent as soon as he learned that there was such an
agent in the country seeking to make purchases.
He did more than he was called upon to do by any
law, national or international.

FROM the testimony taken by the Arms Investi-
gating Committee during the past week it appears
that among those seeking to purchase arms of the
Ordnance Bureau during the French war was a
gentleman who has been a contributor of the ARMY
AND NAVY JOURNAL, not "an editor," as the *Tribune*
reports it. Mr. PECK, the gentleman in question,
is a clever man of business, and we are not surprised,
therefore, to learn that he has included speculation
in arms among his ventures. For his own sake,
however, we regret that he should not have taken
us into his confidence sufficiently to enable us to in-
form him in season that the road to influence with
the War Department is not through the devious
ways of female beguilement. Mr. NORMAN WIARD,
who seems for a time to have shared this delusion
with Mr. PECK, was much too canny to part with
his money on any such theory, though the attempt
was made to beguile him into paying \$25,000 on the
chance that it might open the doors of the War
Office to the exit of a large amount of arms in his
behalf. Mr. WIARD, the *Tribune* informs us, testi-
fied that he had no evidence that any Army or Gov-
ernment officer had ever made anything by the sale
of arms, and thought that the fact that such high
prices had been obtained, tended to prove that no
corrupt bargains had been made. All through the
French war he had noticed that Dyer got higher
prices for arms than private firms could get for them,
and that the Government had got at least twice as

much for the arms sold as could be obtained now. WIARD's testimony was straightforward, and convinced everybody of its truth."

It is hardly necessary for us to add that neither the editor of this journal nor any one associated with its editorial management, has been engaged in the purchase of arms from our War Department, and no one has had any authority to make use of the real or supposed influence of the JOURNAL to further any such purpose. In a single instance only, during the progress of the French war, we received an inquiry at our office as to whether a certain described lot of arms could be purchased, which inquiry was answered by a corresponding inquiry addressed to the nearest dealer in arms. We say this, not to reflect in any way on those who have been engaged in the legitimate purchase and sale of arms, but because we believe that it justly diminishes the influence of any journal to have it supposed that it can be made the basis for outside operations of any kind, political or commercial. We have not controlled for so many years a paper supposed to have intimate associations with Washington, without being subjected to many propositions to turn its influence into channels which, we at least, regard as wholly illegitimate. But without making profession of special virtue, we may claim that we have much too intelligent a comprehension of our true interests to suffer such propositions to influence us.

ALTHOUGH the ability of ships to carry armor of the heaviest kind has been sufficiently proved, all the progress of nearly two decades seems to leave the question of naval warfare about where it was in the old days of wooden walls. That is, the victory in an ocean combat may be expected not for the most impregnable, but for the most powerful ship, offensively speaking. Such, according to the *Broad Arrow*, was the conclusion of a meeting at the British Institute of Naval Architects. "If we caught correctly the feeling of the meeting, says our contemporary, the prevalent opinion was that offensive gun power was of far greater importance than defensive armor power, and that a high rate of speed, combined with an armament of powerful guns, was beyond all other conditions essential to our ocean-going cruisers."

Of course the changes in naval construction are none the less real, and warfare will hereafter be conducted on a very different plane from that of old days. But, as has so often been proved before, it is evident that no mechanical device can supplant personal ability. Pluck, dash and skill, will tell as well behind iron casemates as on open decks, and there is no reason for expecting that the use of armor will throw naval supremacy into new hands. Those nations which have proved themselves able seamen will probably continue, under all circumstances, except positive national degradation, to hold their leading positions, while those which, having possessed a seacoast for centuries, have never developed a nautical spirit, can hardly hope to suddenly bloom into naval importance through the help of mechanical aids.

In answering the usual speech of unmeaning courtesy with which the new Spanish Minister presented his credentials, President GRANT spoke thus significantly:

ADMIRAL: I heartily reciprocate the wish which you express on behalf of your sovereign and of the Spanish government that the friendly relations which have always existed between the United States and Spain may not only be maintained unbroken, but may daily be strengthened. It is to be hoped that your disposition to promote this policy may lead to results not yet accomplished, but which for some time past have earnestly been sought by this Government in its diplomatic intercourse with yours. You may be assured that for this purpose I shall co-operate by all the means which may be in my power.

It is certainly time that we adopt a different tone toward Spain. The commendable anxiety of our Secretary of State to keep the peace with all the world has led him quite far enough in the direction of conciliatory expression.

It is time that more emphatic language was used, when we see our Department forced to quibble on a question of American citizenship in the interest of a foreign government which has shown so little disposition as Spain has to consider our just sensibilities. We are glad that in the case of Dr. HOWARD the remonstrances of our Government have

induced the Spanish authorities to suspend the execution of his sentence long enough to institute an inquiry into the question of his citizenship. It would seem that Spain has had victims enough to be willing to give the man the benefit of a doubt in answer to the request of a Government which has shown so much disposition to be friendly and forbearing under circumstances of provocation.

At length England announces that she considers herself safe in one point of naval defence. After the feverish activity of the last fifteen years it ought to have been with a sense of relief that the House of Commons heard that no money was to be expended this year on ships for home defence "it being thought that we are strong enough in that respect." With all that, the British are going to build 20,400 tons this year, which means that all the vessels in progress are to be finished except one, two new first-class ironclads are to be laid down, three corvettes, five sloops, eight gunboats, and a torpedo ship of 540 tons. Notwithstanding the recommendation of the Committee of Designs to the contrary, one of the ironclads is to be a first-class sea-going cruiser, on the broadside principle, with improvements for bow-firing. The character of the second ironclad will not be decided until the *Devastation* has been tried at sea; and it is also proposed to try an experiment on the *Glatton* by firing one of the *Hotspur's* 25-ton guns at her turret. Such, with a personnel of 64,000 men and boys and an expenditure of £9,500,000, is the programme of a nation that is half satisfied.

In publishing in full this week the testimony of Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, the editor of the *New York Sun*, from the report in his own journal, we think we accomplished two good and laudable ends: First we do justice to the author of the charges against Secretary ROBESON, by letting him tell his own story in his own words; and second, we show on what feeble foundation these charges rested, and give the Secretary the benefit of the admissions of his accuser by which he broke down the fabric he had raised. There have incidentally come out in this investigation facts of great interest to the Navy, which we shall discuss in future, when we have before us a full and official report of the testimony.

THE receipt of the remains of General ANDERSON at West Point without military ceremony, which has been commented upon unfavorably, was, we understand, in harmony with the feelings and wishes of the members of General ANDERSON's family. The remains of the General were transported from Nice, where he died, in a national vessel, received with all military and naval honors at Fort Monroe, and at the proper time transferred under a military guard to New York, and placed in a receiving vault under the direction of General McDOWELL, who finally transferred them, with an imposing military ceremonial to the charge of commissioned officers and a guard of enlisted men sent down from West Point.

THE ex-soldiers in and about Cleveland, Ohio, are making extensive preparations for the Army meetings which are to be held in that city during the second week in May. The Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Cavalry Society, the Ninth Corps Association and the Grand Army of the Republic, all hold their meetings there. The Society of the Army of the Potomac meet on the 7th of May. The following gentlemen have been appointed the Executive Committee of the Society by General HOOKER, President: Colonel WM. H. HAYWARD, Cleveland, member of Artillery Corps; Colonel GEO. L. CHILD, Cleveland, Fourth Corps; Captain A. WARD FENTON, Cleveland, Cavalry Corps; Captain P. T. YOUNG, Assistant Adjutant-General, Painesville, Ohio, General Staff; Colonel FRANKLIN SAWYER, Norwalk, Ohio, Second Corps; Lieutenant W. E. BATES, 14 Harbor street, Fifth Corps; Captain W. H. H. PECK, Cleveland, Sixth Corps; General RUSSELL HASTINGS, U. S. Marshal, Ninth Corps; Captain J. D. BOWWELL, Cleveland, Eleventh Corps; Captain EDWARD H. BOHON, Recorder, Cuyahoga Co., Twelfth Corps.

The appointments from the First and Third Corps have not yet been made. Captain A. WARD FEN-

TON, 286 Superior street, Cleveland, is the Secretary of the Society, and Colonel HAYWARD, Chairman. The oration before the Society will be delivered by General STEWART L. WOODFORD, and the poem by EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, author of the "Diamond Wedding," "Alice of Monmouth," and many graceful lyrics which have appeared in the *Galaxy* and the *Atlantic Monthly*. From the following letter it will be seen that arrangements for reduced fare are in progress.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, GENERAL PASSENGER AND TICKET OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1872.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, No. 70 William street, New York.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant, addressed to Mr. CASSETT, in regard to excursion tickets for delegates to the annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac has been referred to this office.

The system of free return tickets was abandoned some years ago, but we will sell excursion tickets, good for the round trip to Cleveland, and return from the following points at the rates given, viz: 526 Broadway, New York, \$17.80; 901 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, \$15.00.

Please advise me of the length of time the convention will remain in session, in order that a proper limit for the return trip may be entered on the tickets. Yours respectfully,

GEO. W. I. BALL,
Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

There is every indication that the Army of the Potomac especially will have an enthusiastic gathering, and the union of so many Army societies at Cleveland will give rare opportunity for the meeting of old comrades, and the revival of friendships and associations which ought never to be suffered to die out.

WE do not remember to have seen a more remarkable suggestion upon military matters than that contained in the last report upon recruiting for the British army by the inspector-general of recruiting. He says that with eligible young men, the home attractions and persuasions of friends, combined with the reports of the exaggerated risks of a soldier's life, are often too strong, and prevent their venturing into what is to them an unknown career, and thinks, as the *Naval and Military Gazette* reports it, that it becomes a question "whether the magistrates, the gentry, and the clergy of all denominations might not, with great benefit to the young men about their neighborhoods, point out to them the advantages of a short military training, giving the adventurous youth room for the play of that desire for novelty which prevents him in early life from settling down, but which would allow him to return in a few years a wiser man and a better citizen." Very good for the magistrates and gentry; but would it not look a little queer when the clergyman rose in his pulpit to urge upon the zealous youth of his diocese the claims of this "new field for Christian effort?"

WE invite attention to the thoughtful and forcibly written communication on the subject of gymnastics as a branch of military education which appears in our column of correspondence. It furnishes some hints to our regimental and company commanders which they will do well to consider and act upon. The constant grind of fatigue duty may be useful in keeping men out of mischief, but it is wise to vary it with occupations which enliven the mind as well as discipline the body.

THE post commanders and officers of the Grand Army of the Republic held a meeting April 6, at the office of General Burnside, in reference to the raising of funds for the erection of a monument to the late General George H. Thomas. A committee of seven, General A. E. Burnside chairman, was appointed to call a public meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 26th inst., the programme to include addresses from the Secretary of War, W. W. Belknap, Generals Logan, Kilpatrick, Slocum, and Howard. General Joe Hooker will preside, and the music will be furnished by the West Point band. The proceeds of the meeting will be added to the fund.

GENERAL BUTLER has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives providing "that all property withheld from deserters because of their desertion, and all fines and forfeitures imposed by Courts-martial upon contractors or other persons not in the military service of the United States as penalties, or which from such persons were withheld during the Rebellion by any officer of the War Department for violations of military orders, be appropriated to the support of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE.

WE are favored with a great variety of communications and complaints from our soldiers and seamen, which we are unable to publish for a number of reasons. From a mass of these communications which have accumulated on our hands of late, we condense the statements which follow, and which will serve, so far as they go, to reflect public opinion in the rank and file of the two services, on subjects especially concerning their character and efficiency:

From a non-commissioned officer at one of our Army posts we receive a statement of the causes of desertion which he has drawn up at the request of several of the non-commissioned officers at his post, who met in council and resolved to present their view on this ever fruitful subject of discussion through the columns of the Army Journal. The length of the communication has prevented our inserting it, and we are now obliged to condense its arguments into a brief statement of its conclusions, which are, in a word, that the causes of desertion are, reduction of pay, and too much fatigue duty. Let me suggest," concludes our correspondent, "the following remedies, with the hope that some officers, at least, may change some of their views about the desertions from their companies and regiments:

"1. Raise the pay of the private soldiers to \$20 a month, to be paid every ten days by the quartermaster of the post.

"2. Give every man that offers himself to enlist, a true understanding about the Army before he is sworn into the service, and let him prove his character by either parents, relatives, friends, clergyman, or employers, which can be easily done. Let those men who cannot prove their character be rejected; they will never do any good.

"3. Any soldier who is apprehended after deserting, brand him and give him a dishonorable discharge.

"4. If a soldier deserts, steals Government property, and is apprehended again, let him work at the rate of 50 cts. or \$1 a day until he has repaid the money value to the Government, then brand him and give him a dishonorable discharge.

"5. Any soldier who is known to have a bad character, brand him and give him a dishonorable discharge.

"6. Issue a certain amount of clothing every six months, and do away with the clothing money.

"7. Let Congress order new regulations to be adopted, and let the Army go by that, and not by a lot of War Department orders.

"8. Establish a certain punishment for every crime and let the soldiers be made acquainted with such.

"9. Discontinue all work, and let the Army be an Army and not a lot of cheap laborers.

"10. Do away with all post traders, and let the enlisted men purchase their wants from the commissary.

"11. Last of all, but not least, keep a tighter rein on the officers.

"Then you will have a better and more reliable Army at less cost."

Another correspondent sums up his conclusions as to the cause of desertion at another post as follows:

"In the first place a change of post commanders; second, keeping us cooped up too long in this dull, lonesome place; third, hard work and poor provisions; fourth, having too many onerous duties to perform—mounting guard in heavy marching order, standing over prisoners all day and walking post the greater part of the night, and having with all this only 'one night in bed' the most of our time, etc.; fifth, nothing but work, prisoners and 'General Orders,' to break the terrible monotony which surrounds us; sixth, the utter contempt with which citizens and some of our officers regard a soldier; and last, and the principal motive, the reduction of pay and clothes money.

"Another thing is detailing and sending out men to act as escorts for officers bound on a hunting trip, and returning with half the poor fellows half starved and semi-frozen." "All along the frontiers," adds this correspondent, "the men are awaiting the completion of the plans of the new board of officers engaged in the formation of the new Army regulations, with all the solicitude and patience of a shipwrecked crew waiting for the dawn to appear in order to disclose to them the true state of their situation."

A third correspondent, who sends us a long communication for which we cannot make room, in reply to one signed "Est Modus in Rebus," says very pertinently: "As to the fault in the matter of desertion the *prima facie* evidence as seen in court-martial orders would seem to fix it upon the deserters themselves. At any rate they are generally considered in fault, and, whenever the occasion offers, are tolerably certain of a strong effort being made to demonstrate said fault to their unwilling understanding."

Another, who is stirred up by the communication of "Est Modus" to an unnecessary state of excitement, takes a most cheerful view of the character and capacity of the American soldier as compared with that of the German soldier: "I have served in both armies," he exclaims, "American and German, and ought to know by experience what they are. The American regular soldier has, in my humble opinion, a more elevated sense of honor and morals than the German soldier. He is joyful, sincere, modest, merciful, and above all, brave. He may have enlisted because of some trouble in love affairs, from having been without occupation, or even to receive free Government transportation to the far West to enable him to enter the gold mines of California or the silver mines of New Mexico or Colorado, but never to disgrace the soldier's uniform while he is in the

army. He may temporarily leave his standard, but if Mr. Moltke must have the impudence to give us a visit with his horde of counts, barons, and machine soldiery, you would see how those vicious, bad-moraled, dishonest and cowardly regular and volunteer rascals (?) would spring to defend the Star-Spangled Banner and a free-man's soil, and drive Messrs. William, Bismarck, Moltke, and Co., into the depths of the ocean."

Of all of which we advise the firm aforesaid to take due notice, and be warned in time.

A naval correspondent favors us with his opinion on the cause of desertion in this branch of the public service, which we sum up as follows, omitting some specific charges which are not accompanied by anything in the shape of evidence to support them:

1. Officers domineering over the men, swearing at them, speaking contemptuously and insultingly to them. Seamen in our Navy will never be brought to the belief that officers are any better men than they, nor will they respect any officer who shows his ignorance of the practical part of seamanship. Theory they have been sickened with of late. They want officers who know something of the practice of seamanship; who know when work is done and how to do it, and who do not throw the blame of their own ignorance on the men.

2. Discontinuance of the spirit ration. Now all the laws that can be made by Congress will not make temperance men of a very large majority of seamen, for if they cannot get liquor aboard, they will swim ashore for it at the risk of drowning, or smuggle it aboard at the risk of losing half a year's pay, and getting three months' imprisonment. In either case they make a stolen feast, get drunk, are put in double irons and probably tried by a court-martial. When the sailor finds his pay gone by fines for getting drunk, he becomes reckless and deserts at the first favorable opportunity.

3. The want of a certain, uniform, and impartial system of giving liberty ashore. "I know men," our correspondent says, "who have only been ashore three times for twelve hours each time, during sixteen months. Men who have nothing against them on the conduct book; and others on the same ship who have been several times in the 'brig,' were allowed liberty ashore over twenty times during the same period. Is this just? There is nothing so galling to a sailor as to find himself a prisoner where he expected to find himself honorably serving his country. They who do not believe this should come into the Navy and try it."

4. Depriving the men of the use of their own hard-earned money (for they earn money hard indeed who get it by service in the Navy). On some ships, the men are allowed to draw a reasonable amount of their money, while on other ships the men can hardly get any at all.

"There are a few other things," he concludes, "that must be looked to, and I shall only mention them: such as unnecessary work and drill; hollystoning and scrubbing decks every morning in winter, when the berth and gun decks are never dry. Calling the hands at unreasonable hours (4 A. M.), and keeping them moving at work, doing, undoing, and doing again what is not at all necessary for the safety of the ship or the good of the service. Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Russians were shipped in the Baltic ports last summer, under the impression that they would put up with more than the English-speaking world of seamen. They stood everything like men until they had got out of debt; and when they gathered a few dimes they left. 'Big pay,' they said, 'big pay, plenty money, but too much steal; too much humbug; too much G—d d—n you.'"

GYMNASTICS AS A BRANCH OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Among the different theories formed to explain the continual shortcomings of the once *soi-disant* first military power of the world in the late trial of strength against its rival, the despised upstart of Brandenburg, and the seemingly marvellous change in the respective abilities of the two nations, it has been suggested repeatedly (after the war) that, with the superior scientific education of the Germans, nothing else could have been expected. The schools, the universities of Germany, we are told, has vanquished Napoleon.

Education it was, without doubt, that had made the Germans of 1870 so unlike their fathers of 1800, but not the education which has given Germany such superiority in metaphysics and arts, for excellence in sciences and arts may be contemporary with national prostration and decay. This is sufficiently illustrated by the two golden ages of Italian literature falling in the times of Caligula and Leo of Medici. There were men that understood this. Old Professor Jordan, the first champion and enthusiastic advocate of the Turner's cause in Germany, was present at a farewell banquet at Gotha, in those gloomy last days of July, when the overbearing French defiance and the war-cry "*au Rhin Allemand!*" filled many a heart with sombre forebodings as to the fate of the young confederation and the old fatherland, that had hardly recovered from its birthpangs yet—and a dreary feeling prevailed in that assembly. Old Jordan alone smiled at all apprehensions. "The idea!" he exclaimed, "of these fops challenging a nation that has spent twenty-five years in gymnastic exercises!"

Every man of the "nation in arms" which answered to that challenge had undergone a complete training under "turn masters" along with the ordinary drill and the vaunted share of compulsory education. Hanover and Prussia, followed soon after by all the states of Northern Germany, many years since made gymnastics a part of military education, administered to all branches of the service and alike to officer and private.

If the records of history can establish any principle, it is put beyond any doubt that, as a rule, in every prolonged war between any way fairly matched numbers, the party that has the advantage of physical superiority comes out victorious. To a certain metaphysical inclination in our minds this truth is not very palatable, but to disprove it would be as hard as to impeach the Duke of

Augustenburg for his bitter words, "What avails the right against rifled artillery!"

Mankind, in modern times, has rather fallen below than exceeded the original standard of manly strength. The southern nations have lost more in this respect than those of the north, where climate and sterility exact salutary bodily efforts, and accordingly we find so many instances of southern nations being crushed by their northern neighbors. So the Punic nation, natives of Asia Minor, first cheated and then conquered the tribes of North Africa, but could not stand before the power of Rome, who herself again was struck to the ground by the iron arm of the Visigoth. In the great migration of races which then followed, every German tribe attacked and conquered its next southern neighbor in France, Dalmatia or Italy; and in 1866, as well as in the seven or thirty years civil war, Germany felt the superiority of her northern states. The French, however successful in their expeditions to Italy and Spain in quest of *gloire*, rather came out second best whenever they attacked their neighbors north of the Channel or northeast of the Black Forest. It is true that England drew Scotland into alliance at her own terms, but how dear this cost her, and how delicately she disguised this conquest of necessity, in spite of her great numerical superiority, and how much more difficult customers were her brawny neighbors in the northern highlands than those on the other side of the Irish and French Channels! The success of William the Conqueror is only an apparent exception, for he commanded the Normans, natives of Scandinavia, whose abode in France had been too short to change anything in their manners or to diminish their prowess. The northern States of our disturbed Union overcoming the southern; Texas, almost single-handed, beating off Santa Anna, and Mexico bullying the republics on her southern border—the same thing in a hundred variations, we meet wherever we turn our eyes in the chronicles or on the maps of the world.

Had the northern nations in all these cases the advantages of the better cause, higher intelligence, or arms of greater perfection? Was Frederick the Great justified in his assault on the unsuspecting young Empress, or Riciemer in attacking Rome in the hour of her greatest distress? Was Italy conquered by the Visigothic schools, or France by the superiority of the needle-gun? Varying as the advantages may have been in these instances, in all of them the successful party was distinguished by greater bodily strength.

The efficacy of a long training in gymnastics in creating muscular power and a hardy constitution will not be disputed, and the question is only; are these things essential in modern warfare? It sometimes seems, indeed, as if the battles of civilized nations were considered as but a competitive game of engines, where superior perfection of machinery decides everything, but as long as we cannot perfect these engines sufficiently to supersede by mechanical contrivances the aid of human arms and legs now needed to put them into successful operation, the strength and agility of those limbs will always have a large share in deciding that engineers' fight. Even if nothing were needed but intrepidity to face the hostile apparatus of destruction, the "turners" would have the advantage, as bodily strength imparts firm nerves and a manly spirit. In a much more direct way, too, physical superiority will act its part in the wars of the nineteenth century, and probably of every century to come between now and the Boston Millennium. Will not the strong arm take the steadier aim and deal the more forcible blow, and be better able to ward off the stroke of a hostile sword? Must not the burden of the knapsack, the cartridge-box and the musket rest lighter on stout shoulders, and should we not suspect that in jumping ditches or charging up hill strong legs might be of some advantage, or is there a doubt that a firm constitution and strong body in general will easier sustain the fatigues of forced marches and the brunt of the dusty battle? Excellence in these points which the *grande nation* seemed to consider so little essential, decided the fatal day of Gravelotte and the fate of the well posted batteries on the hill of Spichern. The hardy life, the struggle with the wild forest of the first settlers on our continent, was an excellent substitute for the direct and systematic exercises of the turn-ground, but those times are passed; we have cities, we have European civilization and European effeminacy. A large proportion of the young men that constitute our Army never did any "hard work" and never had opportunity to develop their muscles. Our system of drilling is far less exacting than that of most States of Northern Europe, and of course cannot supersede the necessity of gymnastics. The only reason that a turner-apparatus has not, as well as a post-library, been introduced to every post, seems to be that the subject has received very little attention till now, although I believe that such an innovation would be attended with some difficulties too. The soldiers themselves, we are told, would be averse to any compulsory training of the kind. This may be true. But averse only, as we are averse to the trouble of learning to swim, to skate or to ride a horse, which, once overcome, generally changes adversaries into passionate devotees of these accomplishments. It is the spell of sloth which a long inactivity entails on us, that we are afraid to break, and only in cases of radical defects this fondness of physical torpor will outlive a fair initiation in any bodily exercise. In the years of boyhood there is a natural longing for exerting our limbs, which only the baneful influence of the sedentary education of modern times stops in its growth; but it is easy to reawake this natural tendency which never quite dies, however the force of habit, or a life-long devotion to inactivity may have suppressed it.

Before the introduction of that religion that affects indifference to bodily excellence or defects, there flourished races that almost seemed to belong to a superior species of beings, and yet their difference from our present generation can be mainly traced to their greater perfection in the arts which the "Turnbund" tries to introduce again. Those times proved the soul-stirring powers of competitive gymnastics. The Olympic champions went into the arena, and the assembled nations to the

spectators' seats with an enthusiasm which neither religious fanaticism, nor patriotic devotion much less any catering to the lower propensities ever could excite: a victory in those games was considered the highest glory that mortal man could aspire to, and they reckoned time after the recurrence of the olympiads as we do after the birth of the founder of our religion, looking forward to and preparing for the advent of that festival with an anxiety which far exceeded, toward the end of the fourth year, the political bustle that stirs the United States once in the same period. Similar results will follow the gradual victory of the cause of physical education in our days, and those who delay longest to embrace it, will be behind their time in public opinion quite as much as are those behind in mental ability.

For we could never be estranged from this earth and our bodies, sufficiently to lose the inborn relish for such things, and where prevented from its natural gratification it will vent itself in some other way. Thence the pleasure in games where danger substitutes the far nobler excitement of gymnastic emulation, as in fencing, boxing, bull-fights, perhaps also in duels, or in trials of strength by proxy; horse races, dog and cock-fights. The amount of devotion and liberality bestowed on these undeserving objects is a proof of some unconquerable property, that, debarr'd from its legitimate objects, gratifies itself as best it can—in absence of the substance clings to a shadow. Far therefore from entailing any additional hardships on the condition of the soldier, it would go further than anything else to render his leisure hours more agreeable, or more endurable, as I should say, considering how things are going at present. For in times of peace that leisure exists in abundance in every standing army, and how is it employed? In debauch of all kinds, gambling, frivolous games when money is low, or dozing away on the bank *involuntaria natura*, when these resources fail. For these are only few minds sufficiently spiritual not to contract a kind of mental surfeit by long continued reading, and nine out of ten of our soldiers in such a mood will fling away Charles Dickens in disgust and scarcely vouchsafe a glance at even the Police News.

I do not see why morals should be endangered if our young men passed the cool of the evening in the old heathenish pastimes of race-running, wrestling, jumping and hurling of lances or heavy stones, instead of playing at euche, or sleepily looking over some present of the Tract Society, till it is late enough to raise . . . if there be no inclination to go to sleep, yet.—No! let us be convinced with Professor Jordan, it is time that gymnastics should raise us a new generation of men. If their adoption into our Army had no other advantage than thus gradually to introduce them among the national pastimes, it would be worth the small outlay of time and effort, for the cost in money would be next to nothing, and a reforming tendency, a new significance might thus be given to military education. T. GENTZ.

ROSSEL'S ART OF WAR.

IN the conclusion of the Preface of his *Abrégé de l'Art de la Guerre*, of which part was given last week, Roscel combats the idea that war is changed. "This," he says, "is the same illusion which leads a man, bewildered with the fumes of wine, to believe that the houses go round. It is not war which has undergone a change; it is our own characters and our grades of courage. The science of war is as old as the Creation. Napoleon found something to learn of it in reading Homer. The modifications which are being introduced to-day, and which seem to us revolutions, are only changes in some of the details of Tactics, the part most fluctuating and the most uncertain of the art. The Prussians had no intention of changing the art of war; they have learned it, that is all. In this last campaign—1870-'71—they fought as at Prague or at Kolin (1757); they operated as they did in 1813; they wrung out the country they invaded in the same way Ernest of Peter Ernest Mansfeldt and Christian, of Brunswick (in the Thirty Years War) 250 years ago.

Since we (French) do not understand making war, we must learn; but just as far as we employ other lights rather than pure reason (simple common sense) to reconstruct a science which had attained its perfection 2,000 years ago, we will only produce grotesque sketches.

Genius, proper, if it is far above ordinary genius, could perhaps invent geometry, but a science of application must be learned. This rule admits no exception, especially in whatever concerns war. There is not a single example of a military man without study, without a complete education. Alexander had learned war under his father (Philip, of Macedon, an accepted type of Frederic the Great), and had for his preceptor the greatest philosopher of antiquity—Aristotle. Condé, who seemed to be all instinct (spontanéité), all audacity, who launched his army, hit or miss, into a battle (as at Rocroy, as he threw his baton into the works of Freyburg), and brought it out conqueror by force of genius—Condé was not only the heir of a veritable dynasty of generals with whom the art of war was, as it were, a patrimony, but he had received a first-class general education, and passed through excellent military studies. The same will be found to be the truth with all the men who have been highly illustrious in war—a thorough education based on a high degree of intelligence.

Achilles was brought up by a Centaur, Chiron (myth implying human capacity allied to force and speed, attributes of the war horse of Job). The ancient genius of Sparta, founded for and on war, revived in Hannibal. The alert and profound mind of Voltaire accompanied Frederic the Great of Prussia to his victorious fields. All military writers are in accord that "it is necessary that the Prince (*le Prince*) should thoroughly understand war." The Prince to-day is the People; it is in their name that laws are made, and they it is alone, in reality, give them vitality by accepting them in their every-day mode of life (*mœurs*). If the public mind does not adopt the wisest military institutions, they will remain a dead letter, and they will perish through the want of comprehension of their details and by the false

applications resulting from their use. It is even more probable, however, that the insufficient experience of a year of misfortunes will equally lead both the legislator and public opinion astray into a false road from which extrication will be impossible in the day of action. It is absolutely necessary, in order to escape misfortune, that military questions, far from remaining a mystery, should be discussed intelligently by public opinion.

In equal degree the people should learn their business as sovereign, since they desire to exercise their rights to their full extent. It is dangerous in a Democracy to permit a class of specialists to become the exclusive depositary of that which is of paramount importance for the safety of the country. Intelligent, such specialists will become usurpers; negligent, they will prove more dangerous than traitors. If the public ought to manage their own affairs, what business is more important than that on which the fortune, the liberty, the very life of every citizen depends?

Such are the ideas which have determined me to publish this summary. Having long since studied the military art, and being convinced that the opinions resulting from this study were in every point confirmed by experience, I sought to give a form to the convictions which, little by little, I have acquired. I have done even better; having found again the notes which I made according as I read the great military writers, I have simply embodied in these notes that which was neither too vague nor too special. I have preserved, almost throughout, the exact text of these authors, and I have indicated the original of each extract in order that my readers may refer to their sources. Thus the principal elements of the art of war will be found condensed with the support of the highest authorities. This collection is almost entirely at the expense of Napoleon, Jomini, the Archduke Charles—especially Napoleon, whose writings often possess a vigor, a striking relief in which every word hits the mark.*

Jomini, more didactic, witnessed the wars of the Empire and comprehended them; unfortunately his style too forcibly recalls the fact that he was a Swiss in the service of Russia.

To sum up his style is a tiresome one. His reader must study his works. Simply to read them is impossible.†

The Archduke Charles of Austria was a good general.‡ Napoleon esteemed him and beat him. His ideas on war manifest an elevated and educated mind, honest but too set (perhaps this means methodical). The defects of his method or ideas develop themselves when opposed to the innumerable resources supplied by the genius of Napoleon. These three are the principal authors who have written up the theory of the great wars which grew out of the first French Revolution. To some extent their works, together, are complete. The Archduke exposes the principles of war on the grandest scale. Napoleon beats the Archduke by applications as unexpected as surpassing, if the expression is permissible, of the very same principles. Jomini is the watchful critic carried away by his admiration of Napoleon.

In studying previous epochs, the same ideas are found, but a language and a method which are more strange to us. There another social organization is to be found such as changes both the means and the results of war; in fact, the synthesis of the science is not arranged, completed. Specialists should study Gustavus-Adolphus, Turenne, Prince Eugene, Frederic the Great especially, whose heritage the Prussians of to-day have either recovered or improved upon. Still it is not in these last that the military student must seek the general expression of the method of war.

Since the grand wars, progress has been especially a question of technology. In Europe the Prussians alone have shown themselves investigators, and have made war subservient to great political designs, but there is little of art in their campaigns. These are lessons thoroughly learned; these are improvisations studied out for fifty years and recited to perfection. But if there is a difference between modern war and war as it was made at the beginning of the nineteenth century, it must be sought out in the study of the War of Secession in the United States. The War of Secession was an industrial, progressive war—humane, if the term is acceptable.

As a military element, the corps of West Point officers is assuredly better (I do not say more instructed) than all the officers of Europe; as a political element, a giant democracy, rugged for work, jealous of all its leaders. There, all the new methods were tried, all the old ones were resurrected again; now chambers of mines such as were constructed in the sixteenth century; now again railroad trains brought in play against cavalry. As soon as a warlike procedure is recognized and appreciated, it is pushed to the extreme; abuse or over-use of field fortifications; abuse of battles, abuse of skirmishers, of the Navy, of guns. There were defenses of forts—such as should make all the commandants of fortified places in France and Alsace sink into the ground; battles of eight days without termination and without pity; improvised armies staked and lost in less time than is necessary in Europe for a declaration of hostilities. Their war constructed railroads, created ports, turned the course of rivers; to sum up there, the world beheld the application to this terrible science of all the exuberance of life of a people seriously (deliberately) active, young, intelligent, and incapable of fear.

Of military genius there was little or none, or at least confined to the second rank. Genius is something not practical nor of commodious employment, above all among these Republicans. But to make up for this, there was a very great deal of practical intelligence; the genius of commerce applied to war; the fever of

production made use of to destroy. There war is not a speculation or a result, as with us; it is a business, and he was the good general who was capable of figuring out his balance sheet and passing to his profit account the active and passive balance of the wise use of the time, of the money, and of the blood at his disposal.

If we wish to begin anew, it is here, in the United States, that we must seek the elements and bring them down to our measure.

Such a study cannot come within the constricted frame which I have marked out. The object I have proposed for myself is simply to show that war can be easily learned, but that France has forgotten to popularize the principal rules by which to arrive at a judgment of military events; in fact, to provoke, if possible, the taste for a study on which, in so high a degree, the safety of the country depends. ANCHOR.

PRINCIPLES OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

THE Board under the presidency of Lord Dufferin, appointed to determine the principles which should determine the future construction of British naval vessels, in their report from which we made an extract in our issue of March 20, under the heading of "The Future of Armored Ships," make the following suggestions, which, although not exclusively applicable to any of the special vessels under consideration, have, in the course of their inquiry, impressed themselves upon their minds as deserving of attention.

(1) We recommend that all cabin fittings, linings, etc., in the penetrable parts of every ship of war should be rendered incombustible. The moisture sometimes observed on metal linings, partitions, and the like, and even on wood, is due to the surfaces upon which it appears, being at a lower temperature than the air in the neighborhood, and cannot appear until the temperature of the solid is actually lower than the dew point of the air. This may be remedied by precautions which shall, as far as possible, prevent the temperature of these external surfaces from ever sinking below the dew point. Two pieces of thin sheet iron, with a thin layer of cork between them, would make a practically incombustible bulkhead, and one which would be very suitable to prevent the deposition of moisture, inasmuch as the high non-conducting quality of cork in respect to heat would allow each metal surface always to assume very nearly the exact temperature of the air contiguous to it. This same quality will render it a very useful partition for protecting the cabins against the extremes of heat and cold.

(2) In comparing the relative proportions of various classes of ships, and considering how far each is likely to be affected by such modifications in design as we think desirable, we have been struck by the very misleading and inaccurate measure of the real size and displacement of a vessel afforded by the common mode of classifying ships according to what is termed "builders' measurement." We observe that, in order to obtain the requisite displacement within the prescribed limits of builders' measurement, forms which are manifestly disadvantageous have not unfrequently been adopted. A similar objection attaches to "nominal horse-power," as applied to marine engines. We beg leave to recommend that the use of these terms be discontinued, and that the mass of a ship be described by "displacement," and the power of her engines by "indicated horse-power."

(3) When iron ships are sheathed with wood and coppered it is of great importance that the most rigorous precautions should be taken to prevent metallic communication between the ironwork of the ship and the copper sheathing; and the efficacy of the precautions taken with this view should be tested by galvanometer. Care should be taken to guard against the setting up of any such communication either by lightning conductors, or by waste pipes or other metal work connected with the ship. The galvanic properties of any composite metal that may be substituted for copper sheathing should be carefully investigated.

(4) It is desirable that every ship should be fitted with a simple and efficient apparatus for noting the exact trim of the vessel at sea, so as to enable the fastest water line to be maintained according to draught of water; and a trustworthy continuous indicator of speed should be always available.

(5) Our attention has been directed to the hydraulic method of propelling steamships, with reference especially to vessels of very light draught, and intended for service in waters which are so shallow as scarcely to afford sufficient immersion even for twin screws, or in which there is reason to apprehend that the screws are likely to be fouled by obstacles placed there for that purpose. Regarded in this light, we are of opinion that the system is deserving of a more thorough trial than it has yet received, and we beg leave to recommend the subject to their lordships' consideration accordingly.

(6) As it is very improbable that the fleet of any nation will ever consist of armor-clad ships alone, and it is obvious that the penetration of armor-plates is not the only work that may be required from the guns of a ship of war, we think that a composite armament of protected and unprotected guns will in some cases be desirable and highly advantageous. Occasions may arise in which a rapid and well sustained fire may be of more importance than penetrative power.

(7) The importance of ramming in future naval warfare is likely to be so great, that in designing armor-clad ships particular attention should, and we doubt not will, be paid to the best means of resisting it. If the cellular or raft system of construction, to which we have alluded in a former paragraph, should prove in other respects feasible, one, and that by no means the least, of its advantages will be found in the protection it will afford against the dangerous consequences of this mode of attack.

(8) We have already stated our opinion that it is desirable, in designing large, mastless, sea-going ships, that the angle of vanishing stability should not be fixed at less than 50 deg. It is impossible to lay down a simple rule like this respecting the safe angle of vanishing sta-

* *Memoires*. 9 vol. in 8vo, 2d. Ed. Paris: Boissange. 1830. Correspondence. 31 vols. in 4to. Paris: Imp. imper. 1851-1870.

† The Synopsis of his opinions is in his "*Precis de l'Art de la Guerre*," 2 vols. in 8vo. Paris. 1838.

‡ "*Principes de la Grande Guerre*," etc. Vienna. 1868. In folio. Subsequently translated by La Borne-Duparcq. He wrote three other treatises.

bility for sailing ships or for the smaller classes of mastless vessels; but this angle may be judged of in each particular case by the help of the principles laid down in the enclosed paper on the stability of ships under canvas which Professor Rankine, one of our colleagues, has been good enough to prepare for our use.

(9) In addition to the determination of the metacentre and centre of gravity which is now made for every ship added to the navy, we recommend that the metacentric period, and the rate of extinction of still-water oscillations should in every case be determined by experiment when a ship is ready for sea. . . . Two members of the Board, Admirals Elliot and Ryder, differ in opinion from the rest, on so many and such important points, that they have felt themselves unable to affix their signatures to this report, which is signed by Lord Dufferin and Claudeboye, William Thomson, G. Phipps Hornby, Wm. Houston Stewart, Joseph Wooley, W. J. Macquorn Rankine, W. Froude, A. W. A. Hood, James G. Goodenough, G. W. Rendel, P. Benny, George P. Bidder, T. Lloyd and C. Pasley.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

HINTS TO COMPANY OFFICERS.—As stated in the criticism on the Twenty-second Infantry in the last number of the JOURNAL, battalion drills are too frequently marred and rendered almost waste of time by the incompetence of company officers. Unless line officers fully comprehend their duty, it is perfectly useless for field officers to waste their energies in endeavoring to instruct a battalion, or to execute correctly a movement in the school of the battalion. The success of the Seventh's battalion drills, it is conceded, is due to the knowledge and experience of their company officers, especially the company commandants, all of whom have had at least ten years' service as officers in the regiment. These commandants, in turn, are relieved from an important responsibility by the general and thorough knowledge of company guides. If an officer, in addition to guarding his own reputation, has to look after and correct the mistakes of ignorant guides, we cannot expect anything more than a series of errors. Company commandants should not be expected to instruct their guides at battalion drills, but they should see that these useful and necessary adjuncts are well informed of their functions before allowing them warrants as non-commissioned officers. If company commandants will look well after this, and study a little more, they will find less trouble at battalion drills, and will doubtless give infinitely more satisfaction to battalion commanders. Apropos of these remarks, we subjoin the following communication:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am well pleased with your comments upon the inefficiency of many of the company officers of the National Guard in the article noticing the movements of the Twenty-second Infantry in your last issue. I hold a field officer's position in one of the regiments N. G. S. N. Y., and, although liable to errors sometimes myself, I cannot help often feeling disgusted, and often discouraged, at the want of knowledge shown by officers under my command—men of good common sense too, but fearfully ignorant of tactics. I do not object to criticisms myself, when in error, and I hope sincerely you will hammer the same nail on the head until it is driven home, and make something eventually out of the offending company officers. A FIELD OFFICER OF N. G. S. N. Y.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Few National Guard organizations in this vicinity have so historic a record or so excellent a reputation for healthy *esprit de corps* as the one familiarly known as the "Independence Guard" or "Old Twelfth." Its organization as a militia command dates back to the year 1842, and from its ranks came some of the most prominent officers of the Volunteer Army of the war. Among the foremost of these may be mentioned Major-Generals Daniel Butterfield and Daniel E. Sickles; and F. C. Barlow, late of U. S. Volunteers, now Attorney-General of New York; Brigadier-General J. J. Astor; Fred. C. Locke, of Elsworth's Zouave fame; Wm. G. Ward, now commanding First brigade N. G.; Colonel H. G. Stebbins, and others. Perhaps others, like ourselves, have often expressed surprise that a regiment having so strong a foundation in the past should not long since have established a veteran corps worthy of its history and fame. While much younger organizations have long since recognized the value of these institutions as the support and pride of active membership, the Twelfth has failed thus far to establish a permanent basis for an association of this character. It has allowed, unfortunately, valuable time to pass without a vigorous effort to collect for this purpose those former comrades who cannot fail to give still higher tone to its membership, and greater advancement to its standard as a National Guard command. The Twelfth, we admit, has well sustained its reputation; and although small comparatively in numbers at present, it has not deteriorated in spirit, discipline, or drill. In fact, during the past few years, under its present efficient commander Colonel John Ward and his capable co-operators of the field, staff, and line, the regiment has steadily advanced, and now stands forward as one of the most trustworthy and well-drilled organizations of the National Guard service.

It is with pleasure therefore that we find that the regiment has made another and we trust successful effort towards organizing a veteran corps, and the occasion of the first general assembly of its veterans could not have been under better auspices than on the formal unveiling in their presence of a fine portrait of the regiment's respected commander. This happy event occurred on the evening of the 4th inst., and a more successful reunion of the past and present officers of the regiment never took place. The officers and ex-offi-

cers, to the number of about ninety, assembled in the main drill room of the regimental armory, when soon afterward Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve, in a feeling address, paid the following high tribute to the regimental commander:

For more than five years you have commanded this regiment: always with ability—always with success. We desire now to congratulate you. We would not at this time speak so particularly of our perfect satisfaction with the more public acts connected with your duties; these are known to all. It is not difficult to ride down Broadway at the head of a regiment, or soon learn to passably manage a battalion at drill. There are few, however, who can for a period of years successfully manage a National Guard regiment; there are numberless little things, each differing from the other in character, that a colonel has to do in a single year. In these come the test of executive capacity, and often the test of the true soldier; and in these we claim that you are eminently successful. Among the many benefices which the regiment owes to your exertion may be mentioned this beautiful armory complete in all its appointments. Among the rich fruits of your successful administration we may refer to the perfect harmony and excellent feeling that prevail throughout your command.

He then presented the portrait to Colonel Ward, as a gift of the officers, by whose order it was painted. Colonel Ward in proper terms acknowledged the gift and compliment of the officers; after which the company surrounded the picture and viewed it more critically. The portrait is a three-quarter figure, and profile photograph (30 by 50 inches), colored in oil, and represents Colonel Ward in the full uniform of the regiment. It is a strong likeness, is handsomely framed, and will be a fitting ornament to the walls of the Board of Officers' room. The presentation over, the officers seated themselves to a fine collation prepared for the "great event," Colonel Ward presiding. After a hearty appreciation of the good things of reason, the flow of soul commenced.

The first regular toast, "The ex-officers"—May their bright reputations constantly stimulate us to new efforts, was responded to by Colonel Weeks; the second toast, "The volunteer officers"—A wall of defence to their country in her hour of need, by General Fred. Locke; the third toast, "The National Guard, First division"—The protection on which the metropolis relies in her sorest hour of peril, by Major Gilon; the fourth toast, "The Press of New York"—May their kindly criticisms benefit us as much in the future as they have in the past, by Major Powell; the fifth toast, "The Twelfth regiment, past and present," by Captain Moore; the sixth toast, "The Old Guard," by Captain Boyle.

A number of volunteer toasts were also responded to, and the whole affair was one of the most happy ever conceived or carried into effect by the regiment. The pleasant associations revived by this happy commingling of old comrades will undoubtedly be the strongest plank in the regiment's Veteran Association.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This command assembled on Tompkins Square for drill on Thursday afternoon. Particulars in our next issue. The contest for the field position is now happily over, and we trust the officers will all acquiesce in the decision of the majority, as they doubtless will. It seems, however, that the struggle among many of the companies was more for relative position in line than for the relative fitness of the field officer to be chosen. When we say this, we intend no slur upon the standard of the officer promoted, for we opine the struggle would have resulted similarly had any other officer of the regiment been second senior.

We hear nothing of the Reservoir Armory bill before the Legislature, and therefore presume the half dozen property owners on its banks have either been too strong or the Seventh's legislative committee too weak to properly represent the case.

We trust the Seventh regiment do not entertain any plans for an encampment at Saratoga, or any prominent watering place, this season. If this is the case, we cannot predict any real benefit to the command in a military point of view; but as for display before gaping assemblages and the consequent degradation of these excursions—well, the members know full well the military and healthful benefits of such trips.

On Monday evening the "Veterans of the National Guard" Seventh regiment held their annual election for officers at the regimental armory. Unlike former occasions, when Delmonico's was their headquarters for purposes of this kind, the number present was small, and the excitement tame, as compared with former gatherings of this great body of retired soldiers. The entire ticket with one exception was elected, and this opposition occurred only in the instance of Commissary Arrowsmith, who defeated the regular candidate. The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year: Major, James Price; Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Dennison; Paymaster, Henry H. Holly; Commissary, Gilbert L. Arrowsmith; Captains, Wm. P. Bense, J. J. Wickstead, John H. Kemp, Charles A. Easton, James Bleecker; Lieutenants, Charles P. Bosworth, L. G. Woodhouse, Seth S. Barnes, Lawrence W. Clark, Robert M. McJimsey; Inspectors of Elections for 1873, Charles Appleby, Edwin R. Tremain, Henry A. Bostwick. To relieve the dull monotony of the election, the newly elected commissary provided a bountiful repast at Sieghortner's to celebrate his success. This portion of the election was thoroughly enjoyed by the "Vets."

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This command on Monday evening held its first drill for inspection in street firing, in accordance with the new system proposed by Colonel Austen, and published a few weeks since in the JOURNAL. Colonel Austen, the regimental commandant, has since issued a small pamphlet, containing full details of his plan, with directions for carrying it out. This is intended for the exclusive use

at present of the officers of his regiment. The regiment paraded nine commands of twelve files; the left or odd company (K) was, however, dismissed early in the evening, in consequence of its new organization and its uselessness in the formation proposed. Colonel Austen was in command, his two assistants of the field being likewise in attendance. The drill, however, is not fairly open to criticism, as none of the officers or men had ever before practiced in the new system, and some of the officers had not found time apparently to even look into the theory as laid down in the published pamphlet. The instructions of Colonel Austen were very explicit, although, of course, the movements were undertaken with the position of the battery assumed merely. The officers and members of the Eleventh brigade howitzer battery were in attendance as spectators. Having already described this new system of street-firing, we will merely state that the formation was with eight companies, each wing forming a square, as prescribed, with companies in columns of twos on the flanks, and column of company on the right and left. The officers and men did not take very readily to the drill at the outset, but improved as it progressed. The companies were woefully deficient in the firings, and especially in the instance of the right company of the right wing, whose ranks, we were informed, were filled with new recruits, and so we should have judged from the style in which many of them handled their muskets. Some men dropped rammers, and even forgot to "tear cartridge," in loading "at will;" and as for position and the regularity of firing—well, it was evident that this portion of the manual had been sadly neglected. Officers should teach men the difference between the positions of "attention" and "in place rest," and the necessity for silence in the ranks at the former. The Forty-seventh, we observe with regret, disregard almost entirely the correct sanitary measures of the drill-room and armory by the free use of tobacco during drill, and at a halt the expectation of the "line" was most disgraceful. Members who cannot restrain indulgence in this habit at drill had better retire until its close. There were a number of little details at drill to criticize, but space will not allow at this time. Colonel Austen was at times very severe in his remarks; but we could not but observe they were always just, except in the instance when he detailed a company to clear the room of spectators, in consequence of loud talking, as the result showed that most of the "loud remarks" were made in the ranks of the regiment while one portion thereof was in action. The Forty-seventh is an excellent organization in many respects; but the habit of forcing recruits into the company before first the primitive duties of a soldier are learned is radically wrong, and, as shown on this evening, injuriously affects the otherwise good standing of the entire regiment.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—The left wing of this regiment, comprising Companies H, B, C, D, and F, assembled at the State Arsenal on Monday evening for drill, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vore, assisted by Major Lockwood Colonel Rockafellar being present as a spectator, he having received a furlough. The battalion was not divided into an even number of companies, but the five commands were retained. Not only is this in opposition to the positive requirements of the Tactics, but the small size (eight files) of the companies rendered the proper execution of the movements difficult. It is manifest that, when a column by company at full distance can be closed in mass by a reduction of the distances to about thirty inches, battalion movements cannot be executed in proper style. Another error in the formation was that the color-sergeant was number two instead of three (Upton, par. 5). The manual of arms was well executed, and the steadiness of the men during its performance very commendable. The movements, however, fell below what we expected to see from the Seventy-first. The marching in column of fours, right in front, was funereally slow, the leading guide and the officer conducting him being, evidently, not "fast" men. The rear companies repeatedly lost the step through endeavoring to keep up to the regulation time. The distances were good in the three leading companies; poor in the others. The left guide of the last company always covered number four instead of one. In plying into column, we were glad to see that the erroneous practice, too prevalent in the National Guard, of posting markers in front of the division on which the ployment is made, was not followed. The odd company was alone in the rear, but did not form single rank after the late custom of the Twenty-second, although we understood the commander, in his explanation, so directed. The movement "change direction by the right flank" was executed in three wrong ways through the erroneous posting of the markers by direction of the commanding officer. They were both posted on the right flank of the column, instead of one in front of the leading right guide and the other to the front and right, as required by Upton, par. 1, 190, and plate LI. The change of direction by the right flank always causes the column to face to the left, with regard to the primitive front, whereas the lieutenant-colonel tried to place it facing to the right. On this point we would call his attention to paragraphs 1, 695, 1, 699, 1, 812, 1, 815, 1, 828, and 1, 831, and their corresponding plates. When the double column first changed direction it became inverted, and in breaking into column of fours the difficulty was augmented, so that the line had to be broken up and reformed. We are sorry to chronicle so inferior a drill on the part of so good an organization, and hope to see improvement next time. We fear the "American Guard"

will have to do much better than this, or it will fail to "astonish the natives" as predicted, at the outdoor spring drills.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The bill in aid of rifle-practice, and for the establishment of a range for the use of the troops of the First and Second divisions, as introduced two weeks since, has received the favorable attention of the Military Committees of the Senate and Assembly, and there is an excellent prospect of its eventual passage. The bill has been very liberally drawn in favor of the State, and if passed the signature of the Governor is guaranteed, as the introduction and advancement of rifle-practice in the National Guard has long been a favorite subject at General Headquarters, as the recent reports of the Adjutant-General clearly set forth. Unlike many other projects introduced in the Legislature for the benefit of the National Guard, this bill has received the support of almost the entire daily press, we therefore quote with pleasure the following editorial from the New York World on the subject, and in support of the bill:

Wimbledon has long been a butt of English and American humorists. But the complications arising from the Alabama treaty have made many Americans question whether England might not find her account in her Wimbledon. "He laughs best who laughs last." The 150,000 English volunteers are trained marksmen. So are the 45,000 Canadian volunteers. But beyond the recent formation of the National Rifle Association nothing has been done toward fitting our own militia to cope with them. Our militia can march well, some of them, and of course they are all heroes. But they cannot shoot straight. It is about folly to arm them with rifles until this defect is repaired. For a rifle ill aimed is no more effective than a smooth-bore. It only enables the militiaman to shoot still wider of a more distant mark. The National Rifle Association has been formed to meet this want, and it deserves every encouragement. A bill has been drawn and introduced into the Legislature in its behalf, granting a rifle ground for the First and Second divisions of the National Guard, and authorizing the Governor to offer prizes for marksmanship. This is perfectly proper and legitimate. Of course the ground must be large enough for practice at long ranges. The cost will be trivial compared with the result. If we spend money on the militia at all we ought not to grudge money enough to make it effective. As it is we spend either too little or too much. If we do not make our militiamen marksmen the money we spend on them is little better than thrown away. By all means let us have an American Wimbledon.

The New York Sun thus warmly supports the "cause" and appropriation:

A bill has been reported favorably in the State Senate to establish a rifle range, and to promote skill in marksmanship. This measure, we understand, is to benefit particularly the First and Second divisions of the National Guard. The object is to provide the militia of this city and Brooklyn with suitable grounds for the practical instruction of the men in the science of musketry firing. The State is asked to appropriate \$25,000 on condition that the National Rifle Association raise \$5,000 toward a fund for this purpose. Among the directors of this organization are several prominent officers. Major-General Burnside is its president, and Colonel Wm. Church vice-president. The money is to be expended only with the approval of the Adjutant-General and the commanding officers of both divisions. The facilities sought to be obtained by the passage of this bill might prove of great benefit to our citizen soldiery. The man who has not been taught to shoot correctly has not completed his military education. He is deficient in the main essential of his effectiveness, as it should be remembered that the whole scope of tactical instruction is to place the soldier in the most favorable position for the best use of his weapon. Particular pains is taken with the English volunteer to make him a thorough marksman. Hence the great interest manifested in the annual competitive gathering of marksmen at Wimbledon. All the great military powers understand the importance of training the soldier in this respect, and no better measure to add to the efficiency of our National Guard could be suggested than this movement to encourage the men to earn renown at the targets as well as in fancy parades on Broadway.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, Tribune, Mail and Brooklyn Eagle also editorially support the cause of rifle-practice, and warmly advocate the passage of the bill before the legislature.

In connection with the above remarks on rifle practice in this country, we publish an extract from the address made by the president of the British National Rifle Association at a recent meeting of its members held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard:

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, alluded to an unfortunate feature in the position of the institution which had necessitated the selling out stock to the extent of £5,114, and that notwithstanding that the receipts of the last Wimbledon meeting exceeded the expenditure by £2,539. The explanation was very simple. In the first place the butts, which had been standing for some time, were not originally as well and permanently constructed as could have been desired, and the renewal of them had absorbed a large sum. In the next place, the person who undertook to supply refreshments having failed to fulfil his contract, Captain Gregg had to perform the duty under circumstances of great difficulty, and in accidents to which all men were liable, and there was no help for it but to do what was done. These two things together had caused a large deficit, and the result was, that instead of £11,134—the amount invested that time last year—they had now only £5,890. As regarded the butts, however, the advantage of the outlay just made would extend over many years; and the same remark applied to the refreshment building, which cost £2,119, and might be used at all future meetings. He was sorry to say that the number of annual subscriptions did not show a satisfactory increase. There were only 2,556 annual subscribers, and of these only 855 gave a guinea a year, the remainder paying only 10s. With so large a gathering, such a good prize list, and so many competitors, the number of annual subscribers ought certainly to be much more numerous; and he hoped the general public would come forward more liberally than they had done. Last year £200 was added to the Queen's Prize, £75 to the Alexandra Prize, and £200 in money to the largest score prize. Such additions surely ought to have the effect of producing more liberality. The number of affiliated societies was considerably augmented, and altogether there were now twenty-nine colonial associations. In conclusion, His Royal Highness announced that the Wimbledon Camp would be open to members of the association on the 6th of July, and to the public on the 8th.

The New York Times has an editorial on the same subject, from which we extract the following:

The National Rifle Association lately organized in this city deserves encouragement, because it proposes to accomplish so much for the practical education of our militia. It includes in its official direction and among its incorporators the leading and most earnest officers of the National Guard, and follows a plan well approved by European experience. It also undertakes to remedy an evil very apparent and very great in State service—that is, the lamentable ignorance of the proper use of their weapons so characteristic of our militia. Fortunately, the Association has the favor and countenance of the Adjutant-General of the State and of the State Military Association, so that it starts under auspices that promise success. But the most important movement that has been made toward assisting it in realizing its objects is the introduction of bills, in the Senate by Mr. Perry, and in the House by Mr. Judd, (and which have been favorably reported in both Houses,) to provide a range for rifle practice by the First and Second divisions, and to authorize the Governor to offer prizes for skillful marksmanship.

The effect of its introduction among the National Guard cannot but be favorable. It will excite a healthy rivalry between the different organizations, and incite public interest in their affairs.

It will substitute matters of practical value for more display, and rapidly convert our militia into an organization that will not only be enthusiastic in time of peace but efficient in time of war.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The spacious armory of this regiment on Wednesday evening was filled to its utmost limits by an exceedingly brilliant assemblage gathered to witness a full dress and semi-exhibition drill of the regiment. The armory was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and never, in our opinion, presented a more attractive appearance. The regiment was late in getting into position, and at 8:30 o'clock presented a frontage of eight commands of eighteen files in three sides of square formation. In consequence of the indisposition of Colonel Porter, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown assumed control of the movements of the regiment, forming in the offstart for review in two lines, column of wings, the left wing immediately in the rear of the right. After our remarks of last week it is probably unnecessary for us to further condemn this non-Uptonian formation, or ask why the regiment did not retain its original formation (three sides of square) for the review. Brigadier-General Ward, commanding First brigade, reviewed the regiment, accompanied by his handsomely equipped staff in new chapeaux and baldries of the most recent pattern.

The review, despite the awkward position of the command, band, and staff, was remarkably well done, the men presenting a steady and commendable appearance. The staff, however, retired before the close of the ceremony. Some half a dozen battalion movements followed, consuming about one hour in their execution, and these, from either too large a frontage, crowded space of the drill room, or want of confidence, to put it mildly, on the part of the battalion commander, failed to be the most successful portion of the evening's programme. We have not the space to explain which of these was mainly the cause of the inferior drill, and will leave it for the military critic present to decide. An exhibition skirmish drill by Company I followed, which, considering the general proficiency of this company, we presume was excellent, though the crowd prevented our witnessing it. The promenade concert which terminated the proceedings was one of the most successful held in the armory, and the number of promenaders in elegant spring costumes was unprecedented.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—The following from the Albany Legal Journal refers to one of the frequent ridiculous decisions, given by some of our judges in National Guard cases. The Journal says: "Infants who get the military fever make affidavit that they are twenty-one years of age, join the New York State regiments, and, afterward, repenting and refusing to pay their fines, are put in jail, may take courage (?) from the recent case of *in re David Silberstein*. Young Silberstein was taken from custody in New York city, where he had been imprisoned under the above circumstances, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was discharged by Judge Cardozo. The judge held that the affidavit was not final as to age. This is similar to one of the points decided in *re Tarble* (25 Wis., 390; 3 Am. Rep.)." Young Silberstein, however, passed the prescribed number of days in "durance vile" for the non-payment of fines, etc., and although a minor, or too young to serve in the National Guard, was still able, we learn, to leave his mother's apron strings and get married, the nuptial ceremony being delayed by his imprisonment in the case at issue. Brevet Captain James F. Keegan, poet, politician, orator, soldier, and journalist, has recently made another exploit, having had set to music his excellent composition, "We'll Vote for Grant Again," an election campaign song. While in this musical strain he has composed words for a number of other pieces of music, including one entitled "The American Guard," dedicated to Captain Abram L. Webber, commanding Company G, Seventy-first. Lately, we learn, he has joined Company A, Seventy-first. Colonel "Charlie" Spencer, the new civilian commander of the Fifth, has been "bound over" to the National Guard service, having been very firmly sworn in by Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court Chambers. The Senate bill to pay Mrs. Wyatt, the widow of the late Sergeant Wyatt, of the Ninth regiment, killed in the July riots, \$5,000, has been reported with an amendment authorizing the Comptroller of New York city to pay the money immediately and insert the amount in the tax levy next year. In this connection the Regimental Committee, according to the only published report thus far made, announce the following amounts received for the benefit of the widow: Through Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine, Ninth regiment—D. Wolfe and C. Theriot, \$365; D. W. Diggs, \$10; Company E, Twelfth regiment, \$50; F. S. Rice, Company G, \$80; Third regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., \$10. Through Captain B. W. Spencer, Ninth regiment—Eighth Company, Seventh regiment, per John R. Andrews, Jr., treasurer, \$100. Through Colonel W. E. Van Wyck, Company F, Ninth regiment—\$236. Through Captain A. Blaney, Company I, Ninth regiment, \$25—total \$876. Any further contributions to the fund can be made to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine, Captain A. Blaney, Lieutenant John H. Wood, 155 Broadway, Committee. The Ninety-sixth has at last succeeded in selecting a colonel by the proper promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Stauff. Now let us have a regiment, or something to represent a military organization. The Ninth seem well satisfied with drills by division this season. It, however, is still seeking a ranking leader. The Connecticut National Guard propose making a handsome display at the inaugural parade May 1 in New Haven. The Second Infantry expect to parade seven hundred strong; and Colonel

Smith, its commander, was at the last New York Twenty-second full-dress drill to gain a few new points. The Connecticut National Guard is composed of one brigade, is well uniformed and equipped, two regiments in gray and two in blue. What has become of the Eleventh regiment? Has anyone heard of it lately? The breech-loaders (Remington), we learn, are about ready for delivery, and are only awaiting inspection. Why don't the State appoint an inspector?

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 1, 1872. }

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of March, 1872:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—Colonel Robert M. C. Graham, aide-de-camp, with rank from March 6, vice J. T. Connolly, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Brigade—Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Bennett, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from March 21, vice E. L. Walrath, removed from district.

Battalion Cavalry Twenty-fourth Brigade—Thomas H. Scott, first lieutenant, with rank from February 24, vice M. J. Dolphin, resigned; J. Daniel Moschell, second lieutenant, with rank from February 24, vice Th. H. Scott, promoted.

Troop, Washington Gray Cavalry, Third Brigade—A. L. Battersen, second lieutenant, with rank from February 15, vice Charles Bissell, resigned; Charles B. Barton, second lieutenant with rank from February 15, vice A. L. Battersen, promoted.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—Julius F. Simons, captain with rank from February 26, vice W. H. Beebe, resigned; Munson H. Beebe, first lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice J. F. Simons, promoted; Charles K. Strong, second lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice M. H. Beebe, promoted.

First Infantry—John H. Mooney, quartermaster, with rank from February 13, vice M. B. Clark, retired with former colonel; Joseph Eugene Tucker, assistant surgeon, with rank from February 26, vice J. P. Garrison, Jr., retired.

Fifth Infantry—Henry Gimpel, captain, with rank from February 8, vice J. Zimmer, resigned; Philip Ashenbach, first lieutenant, with rank from February 8, vice H. Gimpel, promoted.

Sixth Infantry—Moritz J. Schnabl, captain, with rank from February 19, vice S. Blum, resigned; David Seckles, first lieutenant, with rank from February 19, vice M. J. Schnabl, promoted.

Eighth Infantry—Patrick H. Killian, second lieutenant, with rank from October 3, 1871, vice W. H. Beegan, failed to qualify.

Eleventh Infantry—August Maywald, first lieutenant, with rank from February 13, vice Max Ehler, resigned; Frederick Koestling, second lieutenant, with rank from February 16, vice Chas. Berg, resigned.

Thirteenth Infantry—Bartholemew W. Ennis, first lieutenant, with rank from October 1, 1869, vice Franklin Coit, resigned; John W. Deacon, second lieutenant, with rank from March 13, vice G. D. Allen, resigned.

Nineteenth Battalion of Infantry—Bartholemew B. Moore, captain, with rank from February 2, vice A. H. McMeekin, resigned; Thomas Collins, second lieutenant, with rank from March 1, vice George Wallace, resigned.

Twenty-second Infantry—Joseph W. Congdon, captain, with rank from February 14, vice W. C. Beason, resigned; Wilnot M. Dunning, first lieutenant, with rank from February 14, vice J. W. Congdon, promoted; Daniel Pomeroy, second lieutenant, with rank from February 14, vice W. M. Dunning, promoted.

Twenty-third Infantry—George K. Smith, surgeon, with rank from February 12, vice J. G. Goodridge, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Edward I. Davies, captain, with rank from February 20, vice P. J. Fitzgerald, resigned; Warren H. Wright, second lieutenant, with rank from August 10, vice W. Pettie, transferred.

Twenty-eighth Battalion of Infantry—Peter Reitzner, second lieutenant, with rank from February 19, vice A. F. Howe, promoted; Frederick Wills, second lieutenant, with rank from September 10, vice Charles T. Schmidt, promoted; Charles T. Schmidt, captain, with rank from January 30, vice A. Wills, promoted; Louis T. Meyericks, first lieutenant, with rank from January 30, vice Charles Horney, resigned; Henry Everding, captain, with rank from February 7, vice John Boehringer, resigned.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Albert H. Rogers, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from February 28, vice G. E. Orton, resigned; Allan C. Bush, major, with rank from February 28, vice A. H. Rogers, promoted.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Alverson Curtis, first lieutenant, with rank from March 7, vice E. Momen, resigned; George H. Marshall, second lieutenant, with rank from March 7, vice E. A. Van Horn, resigned.

Fifty-first Infantry—George Traub, captain, with rank from February 26, vice H. Michels, promoted; George Miller, first lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice P. Wellworth, resigned; Frederick Sharer, second lieutenant, with rank from February 26, vice George Miller, promoted.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Henry Brinker, colonel, with rank from November 2, 1871, vice J. G. Baetzler, resigned; John C. King, first lieutenant, with rank from March 21, vice S. R. Campbell, resigned; Charles M. Hovey, second lieutenant, with rank from March 21, vice J. C. King, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—James Bible, first lieutenant, with rank from February 20, vice W. G. McElroy, removed from State; Robert Reilly, second lieutenant, with rank from February 20, vice M. Keegan, promoted.

Seventy-first Infantry—Abel W. Belknap, second lieutenant, with rank February 21, vice W. C. Dow, promoted; Henry C. Lockwood, major, with rank from March 11, vice E. S. Evanson, resigned; W. H. Benjamin, captain, with rank from April 7, 1868, vice J. H. Youmans, resigned.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—David Brownlee, second lieutenant, with rank from February 19, vice H. Archibald, declined.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Adolph Seeman, first lieutenant, with rank from February 28, vice G. Williams, promoted.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—Samuel Leonard, second lieutenant, with rank from October 21, 1871, vice W. Cook, declined.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York have been accepted during the same period:

First Division—John Oakley, judge-advocate, March 14.

Battery B, Second Division—William Ernst, first lieutenant, March 22.

Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Henry Wente, captain, March 23.

Sixth Infantry—Frederick Schoen, captain, March 6.

Seventh Infantry—Geo. T. Haws, lieutenant-colonel, March 21.

Ninth Infantry—Robert B. Martin, captain, March 14.

Tenth Infantry—Royal C. Higby, second lieutenant, March 21.

Twenty-third Infantry—Thomas M. Bissett, first lieutenant, March 27.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—Frank R. Campbell, first lieutenant, March 6.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—William B. Allen, Colonel, March 8.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—S. B. Bancroft, captain, March 26.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TWELFTH INFANTRY, FORT YUMA, CAL.—You ask the meaning of "line of fire," as expressed in Upton, paragraph 201. The "line of fire" and the "line of sight" would not be in the same vertical plane, if the soldier, while looking at an object the height of his eye, aimed his musket with the muzzle above or below a line drawn from his eye to that object. That he should have the muzzle elevated or depressed in actual practice we do not deny, the amount of such depression or elevation depending upon the distance of the object aimed at; but we are now explaining paragraph 201. The line of fire is the axis of the piece indefinitely prolonged; that is to say, a line straight out from the bottom of the bore. The line of sight is a line passing through the middle of the notch of the rear sight and the top of the front sight. The meaning intended to be conveyed in the paragraph above alluded to is that the soldier shall hold his musket so that the line of the bore is exactly parallel with a line drawn from his eye to the object selected.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

L'Italia Militaire states on good authority that the Minister of War intends to begin the manufacture of 100 batteries (800 guns) of a new description of field piece, which are to be ready in two years from the date of the vote of the necessary funds. This new field gun, which may be considered as adopted, is to be of bronze, with a calibre of 75 millimetres (3 inches) on Krupp's wedge breech-loading principle. The whole weight, including a gun carriage of wrought iron and a limber loaded with forty-eight rounds, is to be 1,180 kilogrammes, and the ammunition wagon, with 123 rounds, nearly 1,300 kilogrammes.

THE bill on the Reorganization of the Army, drawn up in the French National Assembly by the Committee on that subject, contains seventy-six clauses. It establishes compulsory service between the ages of 20 and 40, abolishes bounty money and the system of substitutes, and provides that no Frenchman shall obtain definitive exemption before the expiration of his term of service, and that men serving in the army shall not vote at elections. The report states that a divergence exists between M. Thiers and the Committee relative to the question of substitutes, but hopes are expressed that the pending explanations will remove this difference of opinion.

THE British are experimenting with a light 7-inch gun, constructed for naval service, several hundred weight higher than the gun of that calibre now in use, and have been testing the velocities and pressure with charges of 134 lb. of powder, which is proposed to be the service-charge for the gun, instead of 23 lb., which is the charge of the heavier gun of the same bore; the projectile will be the same for both guns. The new 7-inch gun weighs 58 cwt., and appears to be a handy weapon. Nine 35-ton guns, the number ordered to be manufactured at the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, this year, are now completed, and ready for proof. The British authorities are trying the rather remarkable expedient of turning down the 6 1-2 ton wrought iron guns to 4 1-2 tons, a very decided diminution in weight, the object being to improve them for naval service.

THE reconstruction of Sebastopol is the subject of an article in the *Moscow Gazette*, evidently intended to allay any alarm that may be occasioned in Western Europe by the project. This article says in effect that Russia has resolved to fortify the Crimea, but the fortifications are to be spread over the entire Chersonese, and it is not intended again to make Sebastopol a strong fortress, able to stand a long siege. Its chief importance is to be as a mercantile harbor capable of receiving a war fleet. Nicolaieff is to be the naval headquarters of the Black Sea. The eastern part of Sebastopol is to be assigned to the naval authorities for magazines, barracks, and workshops; the whole western half will be devoted exclusively to commerce, in accordance with the recommendations of a local committee headed by Admiral Arkas, commander of the Black Sea fleet.

L'Italia Militaire states, on good authority, that the Minister of War intends to begin the manufacture of 100 batteries (800 guns) of a new description of field piece, which are to be ready in two years from the date of the vote of the necessary funds. This new field gun, which may be considered as adopted, is to be of bronze, with a calibre of seventy-five millimetres, on Krupp's wedge breech-loading principle. The whole weight, including a gun carriage of wrought iron and a limber loaded with forty-eight rounds, is to be 1,180 kilogrammes (about 2,400 pounds) and the ammunition wagon, 123 rounds, nearly 1,300 kilogrammes. It is intended to entrust the manufacture of this artillery to the Government workshops, but if it should appear the resources of the military factories are likely to prove unequal to the task of finishing this large order in so short a time, it is expected that the Minister of War will appeal to the industry of private contractors.

THE *Thunderer*, a British war vessel just launched, is thus described in a London journal: "She is a monitor, based upon the American models, but with variations introduced with a view of removing the more objectionable features of the monitor system. Thus, instead of having as low a freeboard as possible, a height of four feet six inches has been allotted to the hull above the water line; the turrets, instead of being exposed, are protected by a powerful breastwork; and, instead of being constructed upon as small a scale as possible, she has been built on a scale sufficient to enable her to carry the unprecedented armament of four 35-ton guns, with the capacity of storing during a voyage the extraordinary supply of 1,750 tons of coal. With such capabilities as these she has a burden of 4,500 tons, a length of 285 feet, and an extreme breadth of 62 1-2 feet; and, large as these proportions are, one of the few defects the Committee of Ships' Designs find in her is that she is not large enough, and that in future such vessels should be built upon a larger scale than either the *Thunderer* or the *Devastation*."

At the Parliamentary inquiry in France into the cause of the recent insurrection, the ex-Governor of Paris admitted, that, during the whole course of the siege, only one man was shot—a man who was caught deserting to the enemy with arms and baggage, some time in December. Considering the amount of indiscipline that reigned in Paris, this was, certainly, not the way to make an army. On the second day of the siege a number of troops ran away from their lines at Chatillon, and, without firing a shot, allowed the Germans to seize on that important position. Several of the fugitives were condemned to death, but experienced the clemency of the Government. The same was the case when men deserted their posts, refused to obey orders, declined to go to the outposts, insulted their officers, marched on the Hotel de Ville, and captured the Government. Toward the close of the siege it was supposed that the Germans were going to assault the fort of Montrouge, and a detachment of artillery was sent to reinforce the naval brigade; the gunners got drunk and were arrested, but

were afterward released without any punishment. It was always supposed that General Trochu was afraid of asserting his authority and dealing with the National Guard as he should have done, and events proved that he was perhaps right, as General Clement Thomas lost his life through having sentenced a man to a slight punishment.

PRINCE Arthur of England, an officer of the Royal Artillery, in a lecture at the Garrison-Instruction classroom, Dover, on the game of "War" gave a lucid description of the German game of "Kriegspiel," which was designed to excite an interest in the subject among his royal highness's brother officers in the garrison and district. The prince said he had no doubt that many present had been asked, what is the Kriegspiel? and how do you play it? He would endeavor to answer these questions as briefly and clearly as he possibly could, and if they would have the patience through some details, which he hoped would not prove wearisome, he felt sure they would agree with him that the game was of the greatest use to all who were desirous of earnestly studying their profession. They must not imagine that it was an amusing game, not such recreation, for instance, as chess or whist. The Kriegspiel, on the contrary, was really a study, and complete study, of the art of war, and to play it properly required great attention, while to act the part of umpire implied an adept in the art of war, close reading and great study. He remarked that the game was not a novelty on the continent of Europe; it had been used for a great number of years. It was invented by a civilian after the peace of 1815, and was subsequently worked out carefully in all its details by his son, a Prussian officer of the artillery, in 1824. Some twenty years ago a society of officers was formed at Magdeburg for the special object of playing the game. The chief of this society was Von Moltke, who attached great importance to it. The prince's manly tone, we are told, and his easy and pleasant manner of delivery, made the lecture interesting, more especially to military gentlemen. It will be recollected that this young prince paid us a visit during his tour of duty in Canada as an officer of a rifle regiment. The British War office is preparing leaden models of troops on the proper scale for use with the English Ordnance maps in the Prussian game. It is intended to issue a set of maps and models of each military district. The maps used in Prussia are on a scale of eight inches to the mile; the Austrian maps were upon the same scale, but English ordnance maps were on a scale of only six inches to the mile. There is a remarkable peculiarity in the Austrian map, the pieces composing it being turned in any direction one pleases, yet always fitting, and thus enabling the players, while using the same map, to change the feature of the ground.

CAPTAIN H. M. Hozier, of the British service, lately read an interesting paper on "The Employment of Cavalry as illustrated by the late War." In tracing the progress of the war, Captain Hozier pointed out several things in which the Prussian cavalry proved its superiority to the French. The French stuck to old-fashioned field exercises, and kept their cavalry massed in compact bodies attached to the infantry, and the cavalry officers had a great deal of responsibility with little independence; while the Prussian cavalry had much greater mobility, and scoured the country with ease in small detachments. The Prussians also were well trained in reading maps, and kept themselves much better informed of the enemy's movements and force than the French did. They further adopted the plan of quartering, which was preferable to bivouacking, as it allowed lightness and speed of movement, and both horses and men were kept in better condition. At one part of the campaign Prince Charles's cavalry formed a sort of screen for the movements of the main body of the army, some 50 or 60 miles in advance. The French cavalry had shown no lack of bravery, but they dashed forward with little method or purpose, and in ignorance of the ground, whereas the Prussians sent out scouts and ascer-

tained the feasibility of a movement before making it. The usefulness of the cuirass had been established in the war, as bullets rarely penetrated it. The horses of the Prussians were superior in size and strength, and endurance, to the French Arabs. In using their swords, the Prussians "pointed" more than the French, who preferred to "cut," and the pointing often proved more effective. Captain Hozier mentioned several deductions which might be made from the experience of the war. He thought the British cavalry should be increased in number, and should have a wider range of action. In Prussia the proportion was 1 of cavalry to every 20 of infantry for outpost duty, and 1 to 10 for ordinary service. The cavalry should possess great facility of mobilization. Officers should be well instructed in the reading of maps. There should be a special service to be sent out in advance of the main body, and provide for its support. The weight carried by the horses should be reduced to a minimum, though it was no advantage that the men should be heavy. Some would abolish the pack, and say that the men should be able to go six weeks without a change of clothes or other equipment. The Prussians had protested against dismounted men attached to cavalry. The accoutrements should have as little as possible of what would cause clattering, and burnished armor should be dispensed with, also for sake of concealment. To avoid fatigue on long journeys, the men should be at liberty to rise in their stirrups. Encamping was to be avoided.

FIELD manoeuvres enable commanders to learn the qualities of their subordinates. At the Delhi manoeuvres Lord Napier rode up to an officer, (who was obviously at a stand-still from sheer ignorance of his duty,) and asked, "Sir, what are you to do next?" "I don't know, my lord," was the reply, "but I have sent down to Major —, my second, to ask his opinion." "You had better take mine, sir, and send in your papers," was the prompt reply of the indignant chief.

GENERAL WILLIAM TROUSDALE, ex-governor of Tennessee, died recently, aged 82 years, having been born in Sumner county, Tenn., in 1870. He served as a private soldier and as a Lieutenant in the Creek war and participated in the battles of Tallahatchie and Talladega. He again served as a private during the latter part of the last war against Great Britain, taking part in the capture of Pensacola and the battle of New Orleans. In 1836 he again entered upon an active military career, serving as a major-general of militia in the Seminole war. He also participated in the Mexican war as a colonel of infantry, taking part in all the battles in the valley of Mexico, being wounded in the battle of Molino del Rey, and also sustaining two severe wounds in the attack on Chapultepec.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. John Bogert, Jersey City, N. J., bought a \$55 Wheeler & Wilson Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, and earned enough to pay for it in five weeks stitching linen coats. See the new improvements and Woods' Lock-stitch Ripper.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SMITH—BUTLER.—In Reading, Mass., April 3d, S. L. SMITH, U. S. Navy, to KATE, daughter of James Butler, Esq.

PENDLETON—SAXON.—At St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., April 2d, F. M., by the Rev. John V. Lewis, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Steel, Lieutenant E. C. PENDLETON, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY B. SAXTON, daughter of Joseph Saxton, Esq., U. S. Coast Survey. (No cards.)

DIED.

MILLER.—On March 30th, 1872, MORRIS S., only son of Anna G. and Lieutenant A. M. Miller, U. S. Engineers, aged 4 months and 26 days.

PAUL.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, on the 7th inst., of cholera infantum, JOSIE, beloved and only daughter of Lieutenant and Josephine Paul. Aged 17 months and 27 days.

REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Debt of the U. S. less cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of debt during the preceding month.	Total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.	Decrease in annual interest charge.
1869.						
March 1.....	\$2,525,463,260 01			\$10,532,462 50		
April 1.....	2,525,196,461 74	\$266,798 27		10,526,238 00	\$6,224 50	\$74,694 00
May 1.....	2,518,797,391 09	6,399,070 65	\$6,665,868 92	10,522,835 75	9,626 75	115,521 00
June 1.....	2,505,412,613 12	13,384,777 97	20,050,646 89	10,507,090 25	25,372 25	304,467 00
July 1.....	2,489,002,480 58	16,410,132 54	36,460,779 43	10,476,840 25	55,622 25	667,467 00
August 1.....	2,481,566,736 29	7,435,744 29	43,896,523 72	10,383,568 75	148,893 75	1,786,725 00
September 1.....	2,476,962,501 60	5,604,234 70	49,500,758 51	10,333,518 75	199,943 75	2,387,325 00
October 1.....	2,468,495,072 11	7,467,429 39	56,968,187 90	10,252,933 75	279,528 75	3,354,345 00
November 1.....	2,461,181,189 36	7,363,882 75	64,332,070 65	10,194,903 75	337,538 75	4,050,705 00
December 1.....	2,453,559,735 23	7,671,454 13	71,903,524 78	10,130,625 75	401,836 75	4,822,041 00
1870.						
January 1.....	2,448,746,953 31	4,812,781 92	76,716,306 70	10,061,506 25	470,956 25	5,651,475 00
February 1.....	2,444,813,288 92	3,933,664 39	80,649,971 09	10,022,438 00	509,964 50	6,119,574 00
March 1.....	2,438,328,477 17	6,484,811 75	87,134,782 84	10,007,312 75	525,149 75	6,301,797 00
April 1.....	2,432,582,127 74	5,746,349 43	92,901,132 27	9,982,350 00	550,112 50	6,601,350 00
May 1.....	2,420,864,334 35	11,697,793 39	104,598,925 66	9,956,759 50	575,703 00	6,908,436 00
June 1.....	2,406,562,371 78	14,301,962 57	118,900,888 23	9,926,762 75	605,099 75	7,268,397 00
July 1.....	2,386,558,599 74	20,203,772 04	139,104,660 27	9,886,812 75	645,649 75	7,747,797 00
August 1.....	2,369,324,476 00	17,034,123 74	156,138,784 01	9,854,633 00	677,829 50	8,133,934 00
September 1.....	2,355,921,150 41	13,403,325 59	169,542,109 60	9,814,590 00	717,872 50	8,614,470 00
October 1.....	2,346,913,652 28	9,007,498 13	178,549,607 73	9,768,940 00	765,522 50	9,162,270 00
November 1.....	2,341,718,355 65	5,125,296 73	183,674,904 46	9,718,436 50	814,025 92	9,768,311 04
December 1.....	2,343,908,494 65	7,475,860 90	191,154,765 36	9,686,164 42	846,298 08	10,155,576 96
1871.						
January 1.....	2,332,067,793 75	2,240,700 90	193,395,466 26	9,644,043 63	888,418 87	10,661,026 44
February 1.....	2,328,026,807 00	4,040,986 75	197,436,453 01	9,610,386 13	922,076 37	11,064,916 44
March 1.....	2,320,708,946 92	7,317,960 08	204,754,413 09	9,571,007 41	961,455 09	11,537,461 08
April 1.....	2,308,697,596 27	11,011,250 65	215,765,663 74	9,527,212 67	1,005,249 83	12,062,997 96
May 1.....	2,293,573,543 14	16,224,053 13	231,989,716 87	9,459,959 17	1,072,503 33	12,870,039 96
June 1.....	2,299,134,184 81	4,439,358 33	236,329,075 20	9,408,362 33	1,124,100 17	13,489,202 04
July 1.....	2,292,030,934 90	7,103,349 91	243,432,425 11	9,329,110 87	1,203,551 63	14,440,219 56
August 1.....	2,283,328,857 08	8,701,976 92	242,134,402 03	9,302,345 50	1,230,117 00	14,761,404 00
September 1.....	2,274,122,560 38	9,206,297 60	251,340,699 63	9,286,615 46	1,245,947 04	14,950,164 48
October 1.....	2,260,663,939 67	13,458,620 61	264,799,320 14	9,248,601 83	1,264,460 67	15,413,928 04
November 1.....	2,251,713,446 03	8,980,491 64	273,779,811 78	9,168,453 42	1,364,009 08	16,398,108 96
December 1.....	2,248,251,867 85	3,461,580 18	277,241,392 16	9,137,342 83	1,399,119 67	16,741,486 04
1872.						
January 1.....	2,243,338,411 14	4,412,956 71	281,654,348 87	9,101,968 54	1,430,493 96	17,165,927 52
February 1.....	2,238,204,949 50	5,633,461 64	287,287,810 51	9,063,892 94	1,466,599 54	17,598,534 48
March 1.....	2,235,813,497 98	12,391,451 52	299,679,262 03	9,015,469 58	1,516,992 92	18,203,915 04
April 1.....	2,210,331,529 34	15,481,968 64	315,161,230 67	8,825,416 50	1,707,046 00	20,484,532 00

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business, March 30, 1872.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.